

Baker: Israeli vision unrealistic

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Monday it was "high time" for serious dialogue between Israel and Palestinians in the occupied territories and outlined for the first time specific steps each side must take to advance the Middle East peace process. In an unusually tough speech to America's leading pro-Israel lobby group, Baker met with strong opposition as he urged Israel to "lay aside... the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel... forswear annexation, stop settlement activity, allow political development, reach out to Palestinians as neighbours who deserve political rights." To Arab countries, whose summit in Casablanca opens this week, Baker said: "Take concrete steps toward accommodation with Israel... not in place of the peace process, but as a catalyst for it." "End the economic boycott (of Israel). Stop the challenges to Israel's standing in international organisations. Repudiate the odious line that Zionism is racism." He called on Palestinians to "speak with one voice for peace" and "renew what he said was the policy of plans for a phased destruction of Israel... in all languages, not just those addressed to the West."

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Arab summit opens today

By Jordan Times Staff
writers with agency dispatches

CASABLANCA — Arab kings, presidents and heads of state gathered in this Moroccan resort Monday for an extraordinary summit which is expected to address some of the crucial issues facing the Arab World's eastern flank and formalise the reentry of Egypt into the Arab fold after a 10-year break.

Among the first arrivals here for the summit, which opens Tuesday, were His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who received a rousing welcome upon his arrival for his first formal encounter with the leaders of the 21 other members of the Arab League.

King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia was expected to arrive late Monday. Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived here Sunday.

Leading the welcoming ceremonies was King Hassan II of Morocco and senior Arab League officials.

The last hurdle for the summit was removed when Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi announced in Tripoli that he would be attending the summit. The Libyan leader-

er made the announcement after huddling for hours in closed-door talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali.

Libya had said it would boycott the meeting if Egypt attended the summit. Libya's seat at the Arab foreign ministers' meeting Monday was empty, a sign of Tripoli's protest at the invitation extended to Egypt, which was ostracised by most Arab states in protest at its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

All Arab states except Syria, Libya and Lebanon have restored diplomatic ties with Egypt after an Arab summit in Amman in 1987 clear the way.

Lebanon's seat at the meeting also remained vacant for lack of agreement on who should represent the country. A six-member Arab League committee had earlier tried to decide whether one of Lebanon's ambassadors could take the seat when the summit opens Tuesday.

Reuters quoted political sources in Beirut as saying that Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss and army commander Michel Aoun would attend the

summit if invited for talks on the sidelines. Diplomats in Casablanca said King Hassan was consulting other Arab leaders on whether Hoss and Aoun should be asked to Casablanca. Both claim to represent the country's government and an Arab League attempt to end the country's fighting has been only partially successful. Diplomats said King Hassan felt that the presence of both leaders would provide an ideal opportunity to tackle the problem.

Both Hoss and Aoun Sunday appealed to the summit to try to end Lebanon's 15-year old civil strife, one of the major items on the summit agenda.

The league's intervention in Lebanon, loosely mirroring a similar but unsuccessful operation 10 years ago, is the latest in a series of abortive peace attempts by Lebanon's neighbours, the United Nations and western powers such as the United States and France.

The Arab League has not previously tried to decide who should represent one of its members at any summit, a question usually left to a country's government.

Another ministerial subcommittee met to consider working papers on the Palestinian issue submitted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria.

The PLO paper mostly complained that the Arab states have failed to meet commitments of financial aid totalling a one-time payment of \$128 million followed by \$43 million per month to keep the uprising in the occupied territories going at full strength.

A PLO spokesman said the Arab states have come up with only \$52 million so far, and no Arab country other than Saudi Arabia and Libya has paid anything.

The preparatory committee agreed to adopt a compromise between the PLO and Syrian positions drafted by Egypt. It was the first substantive Egyptian contribution to the work of the Arab League since 1979.

The Syrian paper says the summit should take steps "to guarantee the success of the Palestinian political initiative" but does not specifically endorse the two-state solution adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) last November.

The PLO paper asks the Arab leaders to endorse the PNC decisions and pay into a special fund for the intifada the money they promised at last year's summit in Algiers.

The paper rejects Israel's proposal for elections in the occupied territories.

Mubarak landed at Casablanca airport to a ceremonial welcome from King Hassan that effectively put an end to the 10-year ostracism of Egypt.

The ceremonial readmission of Egypt to the two-day summit created a euphoria among the Arab leaders that transcended all other issues.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali called it "an important historic event... that will boost Arab solidarity."

Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi told Sunday's opening session of a preparatory ministerial meeting: "It is with great happiness that we welcome back dear Egypt to its distinguished place with its family and to mark our consideration for the historic role played by the Egyptian people in the service of Arab causes and for the enrichment of Arab-Islamic civilisation."



His Majesty King Hussein is received upon his arrival in Casablanca Monday by King Hassan II of Morocco (Petra wirephoto)

Klibi pays tribute to Jordan; Qasem reports on agenda for Arab summit King in Casablanca

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Along with most Arab leaders and heads of state, His Majesty King Hussein arrived in the Moroccan city of Casablanca Monday to take part in the two-day extraordinary Arab summit which opens Tuesday.

The summit, which marks Egypt's long-awaited admittance into the Arab camp, is expected to tackle three main issues — the latest Palestinian peace initiative, the Lebanese civil war and Egypt's formal readmission into the Arab League.

In Casablanca Monday, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi commended Jordan's positive efforts in supporting and boosting Arab unity and joint Arab action, and said King Hussein was among the first Arab leaders to have exerted efforts towards that end.

"Events have proven that when united, Arab countries can protect their security more effectively and are able to defend Arab territories," Klibi said. "The Ramadan war (1973), the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab summits in Amman (1987), in Fez (1982) and in Algiers (1988) have illustrated that," he added.

Klibi expressed satisfaction over the optimism that surrounds the Casablanca summit where all Arab countries are intent on collective Arab action.

He expressed optimism that the summit would come up with effective resolutions with regards to the Palestine problem, the Lebanese conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, where a ceasefire is holding since Aug. 20 but talks on permanent peace are deadlocked.

The Arab foreign ministers council Monday approved the summit's agenda which includes the Palestine problem, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation between Iraq and Iran, and the Lebanese civil strife.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the ministers

had discussed the Palestine issue and the Iran-Iraq situation and had decided to form a drafting committee, which includes Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Morocco and Tunisia, to prepare a paper on the Palestine issue and the Gulf situation.

Petra noted that the Syrian and Palestinian delegations had presented two papers on these two issues.

"The drafting committee held a meeting Sunday during which it prepared the proposals to be submitted to the kings and heads of states," Qasem told Petra, adding that the Iraqi delegation had presented the foreign ministers meeting with a paper on the Iran-Iraq conflict. The foreign ministers council had agreed on the working paper and decided to submit it to the summit meeting, Petra said.

Discussion on the Lebanese issue was postponed, Qasem said. Petra noted that the committee met twice Monday to prepare the report which is to be submitted to the summit meeting.

In his speech to the foreign ministers' meeting, Qasem welcomed Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid to the meeting, saying his presence signals Egypt's return to its natural place in the Arab Nation.

Qasem said that circumstances in the past had not precluded Egypt, under the leadership of President Hosni Mubarak, from carrying out its national role.

"One of our priorities in the meeting is the Palestine question and the intifada in the Israeli occupied territories as well as the Israeli's escalation of its repressive measures against the Palestinian revolt and the Palestinian leadership's positive and courageous

stand," Qasem said. He stressed the importance of reiterating support for Iraq in its efforts towards peace and the necessity for Iraq to fulfil the requirements of peace through the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, in order to move from a state of ceasefire to a just and lasting peace between the two countries.

Qasem also called for an Arab League initiative to settle the Lebanese problem and intensify Arab and international efforts to save the country.

Upon his arrival in Casablanca, the King was given an official welcome headed by Morocco's King Hassan and senior Moroccan officials in addition to Klibi.

Seeing King Hussein off from Amman were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal, Upper House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and a number of civil and military officials in addition to the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman.

Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in before the King's departure.

The Jordanian delegation to the two-day summit includes Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Thounqan Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and the King's Private Advisor Amer Khammash in addition to Qasem.

ACC coordination

Shortly after his arrival, the King held talks with leaders of Arab delegations attending the summit. He met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and Petra said the two leaders discussed the situation in the Arab scene and the latest developments.

The two leaders later held a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on coordination and a joint position of the four members of the Arab Cooperation Council — Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen.

Gorbachev to have wider powers

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party Central Committee Monday nominated Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a new post of president with wider powers before a revamped parliament opens later this week, TASS news agency said.

At a plenary session, the Central Committee also heard a declaration from politburo member Yegor Ligachev, apparently in response to allegations that he has figured in a corruption probe along with several other top officials.

TASS did not say whether Ligachev's statement, read out at the plenum, addressed the accusations against him but said the general prosecutor's office was probing the matters he referred to. His statement would be published.

The central committee also adopted resolutions on the proceedings of the new, more powerful parliament — the Congress of People's Deputies — which opens Thursday, TASS said, without giving details.

TASS said 35 speakers at the plenum included Boris Yeltsin, the radical former Moscow Party chief who told a rally Sunday that deputies should resist any attempts by the party to impose an agenda on them (see page 8).

However, the news agency gave no details of his speech or any of the others.

Gorbachev was elected to the hitherto largely ceremonial title of president last October, before the Soviet constitution was amended to make the position



Mikhail Gorbachev

much more powerful. The new executive president will head the Supreme Soviet, the smaller Chamber of Deputies which is to be elected by the congress and meet as a standing parliament for up to eight months a year.

Pravda warning

Popular movements in the Baltic republics are going too far in their demands for greater independence and backing programmes that amount to complete secession from the Soviet Union, Pravda warned Monday.

Grassroots groups in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are issuing demands that are extremist and even nationalist, the official Communist Party newspaper said.

Referring to resolutions passed at a mid-May assembly of Baltic popular movements held in Estonia, Pravda said, "In total, although no one talks about it directly, they make sense only if their authors have in mind the complete secession of the three republics from the Soviet Union."

The Baltic assembly stopped short of endorsing secession.

Israel says 250 fundamentalists rounded up PLO denies issuing call to avenge deaths

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) denied Monday that underground Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip had called for tit-for-tat killings of Israeli soldiers or settlers.

An official text of the 40th statement from the underground leadership, released by the PLO news agency Wafa in Tunis, did not contain the revenge call.

An assistant to the PLO spokesman said only this text represented the views of the Unified Leadership of the Uprising, steering the 17-month-old revolt in the West Bank and Gaza.

Leaflets distributed in the occupied territories Saturday urged Palestinians to "liquidate one soldier or (Jewish) settler for every martyr of our people" starting from Monday.

PLO officials were not immediately available to explain the discrepancy.

Palestinian sources in Jerusalem said divergent versions of the leaflets had sometimes circulated in the past, suggesting Israeli tactics.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip detained more than 200 Palestinians and seized a cache of automatic weapons in the biggest arrest raid since the Palestinian uprising began, the Israeli army announced.

In the occupied West Bank Monday, unidentified assailants fired three shots at police in the centre of Bethlehem, police and army officials said. One shot hit a

police car but no one was injured. Elsewhere, soldiers shot and wounded to Palestinians during a clash in the Gaza Strip refugee camp of Dir El Balah.

In clashes Sunday, soldiers shot and killed two Palestinians and wounded at least 25, according to hospital reports. The deaths raised the number of Palestinians killed in the uprising to 496.

Yitzhak Mordechai, head of the army's central command, said the arrest operation announced Sunday was a "decisive blow" to Hamas, an organisation of Muslim fundamentalists.

The group's spiritual leader Sheikh Ahmad Yassin was among those detained in the swoop. The arrests were announced as hospital officials reported troops shot dead a Palestinian boy in the Nusseirat refugee camp in the strip and another in Abu Dis, just outside Jerusalem.

At least 22 Palestinians were shot and wounded in Gaza, the officials added.

Hamas has widespread support in the Gaza Strip.

The army said it uncovered a Hamas network operating throughout the Gaza Strip and blamed the group for throwing explosives and opening fire at Israeli targets, beating Arabs, setting fire to tyres and shops, burning agricultural land in Israel, putting up roadblocks and throwing stones.

Islamic leader Dr. Mahmoud Al Zahar, a surgeon and dean of the nursing schools at Gaza's Islamic University, was also

among the detainees. Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin summoned him to a meeting last week on Israeli peace proposals.

Yassin, who is paralysed and confined to a wheelchair, had been sentenced to 12 years in jail in 1984 after being convicted of having knowledge of concealed weapons. He was released in a prisoner exchange in 1985.

Jewish settlers in the West Bank Monday demanded the right to fire at Palestinian protesters as one of their leaders defended himself in court for shooting dead a Palestinian.

"We are in a state of war. It's about time we responded with commensurate force," Rafi Ben Khur of the Maale Adumim settlement told Israeli radio. "It's time to stop shooting (only) plastic bullets. If you get a rock in the head, it is paralysis, it is like death."

Hundreds of residents of Maale Adumim, on the outskirts of Jerusalem, rampaged through nearby West Bank Azyariya village Sunday night after Palestinian stoned an Israeli car.

Incensed settlers stoned several cars and set fire to Arab buses and a truck, witnesses said. The army closed the village to journalists Monday.

Settler leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger, meanwhile, appeared in court accused of shooting dead a shoe vendor after Palestinians stoned his car in the West Bank town of Hebron last July. Levinger is charged with manslaughter.

Palestinian issue

An Arab diplomat who closely follows Egyptian affairs said that Egypt had been involved in all Palestinian moves. "Egypt has played its role with the Western countries by presenting the Palestinian side," the diplomat said.

Both diplomats and intellectuals alike believe that in light of the switch to moderation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and increasing international attention on PLO moves and the intifada, the Arab leaders will endorse any PLO proposal at the summit.

They expect the PLO to request Arab leaders to honour their political and financial commitments to the occupied territories, pledged during the 1988 Algiers Arab summit.

A PLO official in Amman, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Arab summit might be an opportune time for the PLO to ask Arab support for a joint Arab delegation for peace talks with

Israel, including the PLO in its official capacity, and for a Soviet proposal calling for a negotiating team composed of the PLO, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria which will enter preliminary discussions on an international peace conference on the Middle East.

"The PLO may propose that (PLO Minister of Foreign Affairs) Farouk Khaddoumi be part of an Arab delegation which will present the Palestinian programme, supported by the Arab states, to the world," said the official.

The official predicts that the PLO's bottom line on the Israeli government's plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories will be clarified by the summit spokesman or at the conclusion of the summit. "Elections will only be accepted if they are within a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state," the official said.

In light of Syria's approval of Egypt's presence at the summit, there are indications that there may be an improvement in PLO-Syrian relations since a point of conflict between the two was the PLO's relationship with Egypt.

Analysts expect Syrian and Egyptian leaders to hold talks during the

summit. Now that both the PLO and Syria have accepted post-Camp David Egypt, there is a chance for PLO-Syrian reconciliation," says one analyst.

Zinchuk agrees. "Times change and the Syrian position changes," he said. "Our approach to reconciliation is that the PLO and Syria should meet."

The Lebanese link

Some analysts say that Syria's acceptance of Egypt's presence at the summit is also aimed at diluting possible Arab criticism of its role in Lebanon. Under an Arab League mandate, Syria maintains 40,000 troops in Lebanon and supports the civilian government of Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss.

Abdul Rahman believes that efforts to settle Egyptian-Syrian and PLO-Syrian differences will depend upon action in Lebanon by the Casablanca summit.

Zinchuk said the Soviet Union believes that the root of the problem in Lebanon is Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon.

In General, diplomats and analysts agree that the future of

Lebanon remains gloomy, and do not expect a comprehensive solution of the country's crisis to emerge from Casablanca. As one Arab official put it, "the Lebanese problem is much bigger than anything else since it is tied to almost all Arab crises."

To solve these crises, they believe, a ceasefire should be established followed by negotiations between the warring sides on reforming the constitution and electing a president and protecting the country's sovereignty.

Most analysts believe that the most that could be hoped for at this Arab summit is an endorsement of a proposal by the six-member Arab League committee on Lebanon calling for disarming all militias, withdrawal of all foreign forces and installation of an Arab League body to maintain the ceasefire in certain areas.

There is also agreement that the summit might search for a solution of the stand-off in Lebanon resulting from blockades of rival ports and seek a president acceptable to all factions. However, the summit is not expected to recommend an end to the Lebanese confessional system.

Najibullah offers rebel autonomy

KABUL (Agencies) — President Najibullah has offered a dozen guerrilla field commanders full autonomy in their regions if they stop fighting the government and help end the decade-old civil war.

In Iran, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov met with Iran-based Afghan guerrillas and said their view of the future of their country conformed with the Soviet view, Tehran Radio reported Sunday. Vorontsov added that the guerrilla leaders had been invited to Moscow, the radio said.

Najibullah also appealed to the exiled king to do what he can to help restore peace to Afghanistan. "These people hold the destiny of future generations in their hands," Najibullah told the Loya Jirga, the supreme governing body. "A non-aligned and free Afghanistan cannot be obtained through military activities."

The Loya Jirga, or grand assembly, met over the weekend to extend a nationwide state of emergency for six months and empower the president to add another six months if he deems necessary.

The state of emergency was declared Feb. 18, three days after the last Soviet troops left Afghanistan and ended their nine-year military involvement in the country.

The Loya Jirga, meeting for only the 17th time since it was formed in 1702, is comprised of government officials, businessmen and tribal leaders. It meets to decide matters of pressing national importance.

In the assembly's opening session Saturday, Najibullah said a three-member commission would be appointed to negotiate with the guerrillas anywhere, at any time and on any terms.

On Sunday, he went a step further and made his pitch to a dozen field commanders operating inside the country.

His moves were seen as signs the Kabul government is feeling the pressure of defending itself without Soviet troops.

"It is a great burden to be a field commander and I realise they have borne a great and arduous weight, unlike the luxury their leaders have enjoyed in exile," said Najibullah.

He said the government would help them if they stopped fighting and agreed to reconciliation.

"They can have power and sovereignty in their locality. They can have full military rank and full military authority and they can keep their weapons. They will be permitted their own autonomous administration," he said.

Najibullah said his government met with field commanders inside

Afghanistan and with guerrilla leaders in neighbouring Pakistan, where the guerrillas are based, but he gave no details of the talks.

Vorontsov talks

Vorontsov, who is a deputy foreign minister, called his Tehran talks "a very good meeting," the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Sunday evening.

But said the eight-party group did not agree that the Soviet-backed government of Najibullah should be included in a future Kabul administration.

The agency published extracts from an interview with Vorontsov who left Iran Sunday after a four-day visit that included his first talks with Iran-based Mujahideen since the Soviet troop withdrawal was completed in February.

Tehran-based Afghan guerrillas, who share the Shiite Muslim faith of their Iranian hosts, did not join an interim government formed by Pakistani-based rebels in February.

The Soviet envoy said he regretted interference in Afghan affairs by "volunteers and Pakistani forces."

Vorontsov said rebel spokesman Alijan Zahedi opposed foreign interference and wanted an Afghan government composed of all groups, something the Soviets also sought.

"There is no Communist Party in Afghanistan. What they have there is not even a Marxist party but rather a nationalist party with nationalist interests... but they (the coalition) have not agreed with that composition in the future government of Iran," IRNA quoted Vorontsov as saying.

On other topics Vorontsov was quoted as saying he saw no limit to collaboration between Moscow and Tehran, both on economic matters and international issues including Afghanistan.

Asked what had stopped full implementation of a U.N. Security Council ceasefire resolution that ended Gulf war fighting between Iran and Iraq, Vorontsov said it was very difficult for two neighbours to live together peacefully after a long war.

"It would be easier to achieve with the mediation of third nations such as the Soviet Union. We intend to make an effort in that respect and we are optimistic about the results," Vorontsov told IRNA.

Bhutto due in Turkey

Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto starts a four-day visit



The 11-year-old civil war in Afghanistan has left one million people maimed, 600,000 orphans and 6.5 million refugees, according to the president of the Kuwait-based Islamic Da'awa Committee, Majid Al Rafae. An old Afghan kisses (above) his grandson on the head as they sit looking at thousands of graves of those killed in the war. The boy lost his parents in a rocket attack on Kabul.

to Turkey Wednesday for talks likely to be dominated by Afghanistan and increased cooperation, diplomats said Monday.

Bhutto will meet Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and President Kenan Evren, who visited Islamabad in February.

She is expected to ask Ankara's help in breaking the deadlock

over plans for a broad-based government in Afghanistan, a Pakistani diplomatic source said.

"Look at the list of the countries which can have influence on various groups of Afghan Mujahideen and you will see Turkey high on the list," the source said.

Turkey has said it supports efforts to form a government

representing all sections.

Najibullah threatened Saturday to fire rockets at Afghan guerrillas on Pakistani territory if Pakistani troops intervened in the war.

Islamabad, which has supported the rebels since the conflict began in 1979, denies any direct military involvement.

Young uprising leaders reject any Israeli elections

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Young Palestinians who help organise the uprising in the occupied territories say they reject Israel's proposal for Palestinian elections.

Their comments, in interviews with Reuters over the weekend, made clear they advocated a harder line than their leaders in the 17-month-old uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"I completely reject (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir's plan, as long as it does not take into consideration a Palestinian state or self-determination for the people," said Abbas, 22, who spoke on condition he was not further identified.

"Shamir has clearly said if Palestinians do not accept this plan, Israel will crush the intifada. The main purpose of this plan is to end the intifada, in order to satisfy the Israeli left and the Israeli right," he said.

Israel's initiative, endorsed by the government and parliament last week and supported by U.S. President George Bush, calls for elections in the occupied territories of Palestinians who can negotiate interim self-rule with Israel.

Local Palestinian spokesman and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have re-

jected the plan as it stands but have not ruled out elections on condition they are part of a comprehensive settlement. They demand international supervision and the participation of Arab Jerusalem Palestinians.

But Abbas and four other West Bank "field leaders" of the intifada take a harder line.

"We don't think this is a plan, we think it is just a step for the media," said Munzer, 22, who identified himself with the communist wing of the PLO.

He and the others said they were sure the PLO would not accept the Israeli plan in any form. "We know our leadership," said Munzer. "I don't think the PLO is so dumb as to give away all the achievements of the intifada by accepting the plan of Shamir."

The five — the others identified themselves as Nidal, 24, Ahmad, 24, and Mansour, 23, — all said local leaders who spoke on their behalf were credible only as long as they stuck to the PLO's political programme.

"We have to disagree with Radwan Abu Ayash," said Munzer, referring to a prominent local Palestinian who advocates elections under certain conditions.

Asked about the gap between hard-line street activists

and politically pragmatic leaders, Ayash said the job of Palestinian leaders was to work to persuade the next level down.

"If we want the shebab (young men) to agree to elections, we have to fill them with the idea," he said. "Then the street will be changed."

The uprising is headed by the Unified National Leadership, a rotating group of four leaders, one to represent each of the four main factions of the PLO.

Field leaders coordinate demonstrations in different parts of the territories, ensure stores close on strike days and oversee the distribution of leaflets with instructions for residents of the territories.

They also organise the work of banned popular committees, which have taken the place of Israeli-run services handling matters like health, education or even traffic-control.

All five men interviewed said they had been arrested, one of them 14 times, for their fight against Israeli rule.

"The intifada means a new phase in the lives of Palestinians..." with people taking part in the making of decisions affecting them, said Ahmad.

The five did not say what they would do if Israel later offered a different plan and the PLO accepted.

Turks question defecting Soviet pilot

ANKARA (R) — A defecting Soviet fighter pilot who seized a MiG-29 in a shootout and flew it to Turkey with a bullet wound left hospital Monday and was handed to officials for questioning, security source said.

Turkish newspapers said Turkish air force officers had looked over the advanced front-line plane, whose wings were riddled with bullets. It was unclear if U.S. officials had been allowed to see it.

Air Force Captain Alexander Zuyev, wounded in his right arm, was taken to Ankara from the Black Sea city of Trabzon, the security source said.

He landed at Trabzon Saturday after a low-level 250-kilometre

dash from Soviet Georgia and asked for political asylum in the United States.

"Zuyev left the hospital just after midnight in a Turkish military uniform along with some soldiers and policemen," a hospital official in Trabzon told Reuters.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the 27-year-old pilot was under the protection of Turkish authorities.

Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) western alliance, has said it will pass on to Washington Zuyev's request for asylum unless Moscow produces evidence that he is a criminal.

The official Soviet news agency

TASS said Zuyev, grounded for health reasons, shot and wounded a sentry at an airfield near the Georgian town of Tskhakhvya before seizing the plane.

Zuyev's 2,335-kilometre per hour twin-engine fighter was flown back to the Soviet Union Sunday by another Soviet pilot. The class of plane, known as the "Fulcrum," came into operation in 1985.

The plane's air-to-air missiles and ammunition were taken back in a Soviet Hyushin-76 military transport.

Military sources said NATO countries were particularly interested in the plane's electronic warfare system.

Iraq opens doors to tourists

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq, which ended eight years of war with Iran last August, is opening its doors to foreign tourists.

The government, according to Iraqi tourism league head Qasim Al Chalchi, has promised full support for the project.

He and others are now busily promoting Iraq's religious and archaeological heritage, including the remains of Babylon, site of the Hanging Gardens which were one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Speaking as more than 50 fore-

ign travel agents began a week-long promotional visit Sunday, Chalchi said the government relaxed visa restrictions early this year to help boost tourism.

More than 150 British tourists and 75 Yugoslavs visited Iraq last month and groups from Britain, West Germany and the United States were expected to arrive next month, he said.

Travel agents from the United States, Britain, West Germany and a string of East and Western European countries were on the promotional visit, organised by

state-owned Iraqi Airways and several private tour companies. Their itinerary included Shiite shrines at Karbala, the ancient Assyrian capital of Ninevah and Hatra, the ancient city of the Sun.

They will also visit Basra, scene of massive reconstruction work to repair the damage from fierce Iranian bombardments during the war.

Basra Governor Anwar Saeed once said the work was designed to make Basra, on the disputed Shatt Al Arab waterway, "the Venice of the East."

Shamir seeks British support for poll plan

LONDON (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sought Britain's backing Monday for his plan to hold elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Shamir, under international pressure over his handling of the 17-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, was due to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for talks and a working dinner.

The Israeli prime minister, who arrived in Britain Sunday, took a calculated political gamble just before leaving by threatening to resign unless his cabinet colleagues support the election.

British officials said Thatcher was unlikely to accept Shamir's proposal fully but would probably seek clarification of some points. They expected her to ask about the possibility of international electoral supervision, Arab voting rights, whether negotiations

with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were to be ruled out and whether the final objective should be an independent Palestinian state.

Britain backs an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations as a means of promoting peace in the Middle East.

Shamir's plan envisages allowing the Palestinians in the occupied territories to elect negotiators to hold talks with Israel on interim "self-rule" and a long-term peace settlement.

Israeli hawks led by Trade Minister Ariel Sharon want to crush the uprising in the occupied territories before peace talks can begin.

Shamir will also have talks with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Tuesday. He leaves London for Spain Wednesday.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

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15:40 Programme review	19:00 News in French
15:45 Children programmes	19:15 Strategic
17:00 Educational programme	19:30 News in Hebrew
17:30 Religious programme	20:00 News in Arabic
18:00 News summary in Arabic	20:30 Hit Squad
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21:00 Arabic series	
21:30 Programme review	
21:40 Arabic film	
22:00 News summary in Arabic	

PRAYER TIMES

03:59 Fajr
05:29 (Sunrise) Duha
12:32 Dhuhr
16:13 Asr
19:25 Maghreb

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swatish Tel. 810740	St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785	St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrace Church Tel. 623566	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 712331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 712361	St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 612295
Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822605	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
Another slight drop in temperatures will occur and winds will be westerly

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY	EMERGENCIES
AMMAN: Dr. Katbeh Halayeh 793524	Civil Defence Department 661111
Dr. Tayseer Khader 606857	Rescue 630341
Dr. Ahmad Al Daqni 676473	Civil Defence Emergency 199
Dr. Jamil Maragheh 776049	Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
First pharmacy 661912	Fire Brigade 891228
Second pharmacy 778336	Blood Bank 775121
Al Asena pharmacy 637055	Highway Police 843402
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672	Traffic Police 896390
Al Salam pharmacy 636730	Public Security Department 630321
Yacoub pharmacy 644945	Hotel Complaints 605800
	Price Complaints 661176
	Water and Sewerage 897467
	Complaints 787114
	Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
	Overseas Calls 010230

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32	Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6	Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Akiled Maternity, J. Amn. 642441/2	Jordan Television 773111
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	Radio Jordan 774111
Malhas, J. Amman 664140	Water Authority 680100
Palestine, Shmeisani 77101/3	Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Al-Bashir, J. Amman 751126	Electric Power Company 636381
University Hospital 845845	RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Al-Musabir Hospital 667227/9	Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37	
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6	
Indian, Al-Masajid 77101/3	
Al-Bashir, J. Amman 751126	
Army, Marka 891611/5	
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50	
Amel Hospital 674155	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.	Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
	05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
	05:25 Baghdad (RJ)
	10:10 Agaba (RJ)
	10:15 Jeddah (RJ)
	10:30 Cairo (RJ)

10:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)	11:20 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)	11:25 Montreal, New York (RJ)
11:30 Miami, Vienna (RJ)	17:10 Istanbul (RJ)
17:20 Athens (RJ)	18:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	DEPARTURES
10:35 Cairo (MS)	Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
11:20 Kuwait (KU)	07:55 Agaba (RJ)
13:30 Baghdad (RJ)	12:10 Athens (RJ)
13:30 Moscow, Larnaca (SU)	12:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
18:40 Dubai, Larnaca (EK)	12:40 Rome, Madrid (RJ)
19:05 Rome (AZ)	12:45 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
20:10 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)	13:00 Geneva, London (RJ)
01:05 London, Cairo (BA)	13:15 Paris (RJ)
	20:40 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)
	20:45 Damascus (RJ)
	21:00 Larnaca (RJ)
	21:20 Cairo (RJ)
	21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	Other Flights (Terminal 2)
Apple 300/400	11:20 Cairo (MS)
Banana 350/300	12:25 Kuwait (KU)
Beans (Mekansar) 300/250	14:00 Baghdad (IA)
Broad beans 350/300	15:00 Larnaca, Moscow (SU)
Cabbage 180/140	19:00 Dubai (EK)
Carrots 150/100	19:55 Damascus (AZ)
Cauliflower 250/200	
Custumbers 140/100	
Dates 300/400	
Eggplant 200/150	
Garlic 270/230	
Lemon 560/500	
Lentils (per one) 100/80	
Marrow (large) 150/100	
Marrow (small) 200/140	
Orange 70/50	
Onion (dry) 100/70	
Peas 300/250	
Pepper (hot) 300/250	
Pepper (sweet) 300/250	
Potato 300/250	
Tomatoes 140/100	

Princess Basma inspects social services in Karak

KARAK (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund's (QAF) board of directors, Monday visited Karak and inspected social services provided to the local community by the Princess Basma Social Service Centre which was established by QAF in cooperation with the Mu'ab charitable society.

The centre focuses attention on promoting traditional handicrafts involving women to increase the families' incomes.

Princess Basma later chaired a meeting for the Mu'ab society board to review its services and future programmes, and cooperation with the QAF to implement such services.

The Karak centre is the 24th to be set up by the fund in the Kingdom in contribution to the national social development process.

The Princess inspected the Mu'ab society's activities and heard a briefing on special education and vocational training to



HRH Princess Basma handicapped children in the Karak area.



Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas Monday addresses a meeting on communicable diseases and the role of charitable societies in combating such diseases (Petra photo)

Malhas pays tribute to GUVS

Non-communicable diseases increasing

AMMAN (Petra) — The rate of non-communicable diseases has risen in Jordan but thanks to improved medical services, there has been a sharp decline in the rate of contagious diseases, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced Monday.

According to recent statistics diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer, drug addiction and those resulting from drug and smoking as well as occupational hazards have increased over other diseases because of the difficulty to control them, the minister said in an address to a seminar on means of combating non-infectious diseases and the role of voluntary associations in Jordan to reduce such diseases.

While infectious diseases are relatively easier to control, non-communicable diseases are costly and take a long time to deal with, bringing in increasing burdens on medical institutions, the minister noted.

The minister paid tribute to the role of the General Union of

Voluntary Societies (GUVS) for its close cooperation with the Health Ministry in fighting non-communicable diseases, and said that the ministry will be ready to promote this cooperation and to provide assistance in the form of treatment and rehabilitation services.

Altogether, 33 societies took part in the seminar which was organised jointly by the ministry and GUVS.

The GUVS executive council chairman Abdullah Al Khatib outlined the meeting the role of the charitable and voluntary societies in dealing with non-communicable diseases in Jordan.

GUVS runs medical centres which provide services at nominal charges, and it also partially helps treat tens of thousands of people at the country's 40 hospitals, also for nominal charges, Khatib noted.

He said that GUVS provides help in dealing with cerebral palsy, handicaps, liver diseases, cancer, kidney cases and diseases

resulting from drugs and smoking.

Referring to GUVS operations in the occupied Arab territories, Khatib said it runs 72 health centres in the Jerusalem area, 24 in the Nablus area and 28 in the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank.

The director of the Health Ministry's non-communicable diseases Dr. Mohammad Bashir Shreim addressed the seminar, outlining the ministry's endeavours in dealing with non-communicable diseases. He said that these diseases are responsible for 65 per cent of deaths in the Kingdom compared with 80 per cent in advanced nations and 50 per cent in other developing countries.

Subjects related to financial, technical and administrative measures required to combat diseases, GUVS requirements to contribute to this endeavour and the prospects of laying down a comprehensive plan for combating diseases were on the agenda.

Military court sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has passed prison and fine sentences on nine people involved in peddling counterfeit currency or in trafficking with drugs and committing robbery. A statement issued Monday said that Ibrahim Ahmad Sweid was sentenced to three years in prison with hard labour and Khalil Nofal Mansour to two and a half years, imprisonment with hard labour for possessing and dealing in counterfeit U.S. dollars.

Suleiman Khalil Khleif Ali Saad was sentenced by the court to four years in prison with hard

labour for committing robberies, according to the statement.

It said that two other persons: Fawzi Wadie Ibrahim and Elias Ibrahim were sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison and the payment of JD 20,000 each for the illegal import of cocaine. Four other people: Mohammad Mari Saleh, Khaled Nimer Shibli, Sadallah Ahmad and Mousa Mar'i have been given seven to eight year prison terms and fined JD 5,000 each for trafficking with captagon pills.

The Military Governor Tuesday endorsed the sentences.

Nsour briefs cultural attaches

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour Monday met with cultural attaches at Arab embassies in Amman to brief them on new policies by his ministry in promoting the educational process in Jordan.

Nsour said that the ministry has now embarked on implementing resolutions passed by the first Jordanian educational conference held in 1987 to cope with the various developments in education and to meet the development needs in Jordan.

The minister referred to cooperation with Arab countries in education, citing the great number of Jordanian teachers and educationalists employed in Arab countries' educational organisations.

Military doctors discuss 8 papers

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a five-day conference on military medical services Monday reviewed eight working papers on war injuries and attended two seminars on military nursing services and the relations between military medical services and civilian organisations.

The conference which opened Saturday is attended by delegates from 17 Arab countries who will review a total of 33 working papers including eight from Jordan.

The conference was organised by the Royal Medical Services in cooperation with the Arab Military Medical Services Organisation which was established in 1986.

Independence Day reception postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — A reception by the Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker which was scheduled for May 25 on Jordan's Independence Day, has been postponed until Sunday, May 28, according to an official statement issued Monday.

The announcement said that the postponement was made due to the prime minister's absence in Morocco attending the Arab summit conference with His Majesty King Hussein in Casablanca. The summit which opens Tuesday will last for two days.

Prince Ra'd receives Australian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain and President of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped (JSFH) Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid Monday received Australian Ambassador Robert Bowker who presented a collection of books, films, and bulletins related to the handicapped sports.

Prince Ra'd explained the

JSFH activities, objectives and future plans noting that it participated in a number of sporting activities on the Arab and international levels and won a number of gold, silver, and bronze medals.

The Australian ambassador stressed that his country would provide all technical expertise in the field of handicapped sports.

Jordan, China hold cultural talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng Monday visited the Jordan Archaeological Museum and inspected a display of items which relate the history of the country over the ages.

Later, the minister, accompanied by his delegation visited the Jordan Museum of Popular Traditions and the Jordan Folklore Museum where he inspected various items that depict artistic life in Jordan and Palestine and national costumes of both sides. He also inspected farm tools,

traditional implements used in the rural areas and tribal regions and other crafts and weaponry.

Earlier in the day, the minister resumed talks at the Ministry of Culture to discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation in cultural fields.

The two sides also discussed the implementation of a cultural programme agreed on at a previous meeting. The programme provides for an exchange of publications, holding exhibitions and hosting folkloric performances by national troupes in either country.

Khleifat in Cairo

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat met with Dr. Abdul Ahad Jamaluddin, head of the higher Egyptian council for youth and sports in Cairo Monday to discuss scopes of cooperation between the two countries in implementation of an agreement signed earlier in this concern.

Khleifat said that the talks aim also at finding a way to carry out speedy measures to promote bilateral sports and youth cooperation. Dr. Jamaluddin said that Egypt was quite ready to go ahead with this step and to implement the agreement through an



Awad Khleifat executive programme covering all fields.

Khammash tours Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat Al Khammash continued a tour of the Aqaba region Monday by visiting a number of installations and meeting with officials and heads of departments in charge of transport facilities.

Khammash chaired a meeting for a local company organising land transport by trucks involved in the import export operations, and discussed a number of problems facing the transport sector.

The minister also met with the

director general of the Iraq Jordan Land Transport Company who said that 785 trucks are currently involved in transporting goods between the port and Iraqi destinations.

The company's vehicles last year transported an estimated 1.25 million tonnes of goods and collected JD 5.15 million in revenues, the company director said.

The minister visited telecommunications and post office complex in Aqaba and was briefed on operations and activities.

AACO readmits Egypt Air

TUNIS (Petra) — A general assembly meeting of the Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) Monday restored Egypt Air's membership to the organisation and accepted the Emirates airlines as a new member.

This was announced here by the AACO Secretary General Adli Dajani who said that the decisions were met with deep satisfaction by all the organisation's member countries.

Jordan is participating in the

meetings through a delegation led by Ali Ghandour, Royal Jordanian chairman and chief executive officer.

Before his departure, Ghandour said that the two-day gathering will discuss the subject of establishing a joint Arab company to finance the purchase and leasing of aircraft for the Arab airlines and measures to streamline reservations and other activities concerning airtransport.

Samra confers with Ore

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting University of Jordan President Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra Monday received British Council President David Ore who is currently on a visit to Jordan.

During the meeting, Dr. Samra presented a detailed explanation on the university development

and achievements in every respect and discussed increased cooperation between the university and the British Council in the scientific and cultural fields.

The guest praised the relationship between the University of Jordan and the British universities.



Gulf Air Grand Prize

Safeway International has announced its winner for the Grand Prize which includes two return tickets to Bangkok presented by Gulf Air. When Mr. Khalid Younis Salameh winner of the Grand Prize was asked why he chose to shop at Safeway, he replied that Safeway International covered all his shopping needs.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday meets with heads of chambers of industry of the Arab Cooperation Council member states (Petra photo)

Prince Hassan receives delegates

Regent urges industrial integration within ACC

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Monday met with heads of chambers of industry in Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen and urged them to contribute constructively to a roundtable conference dealing with the economies of their four countries which are grouped in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

The chambers of industry which opened a two-day meeting here Sunday were urged by the Regent to come up with ideas and joint plans for projects that would be taken up by the ACC economic council meeting to be held in Sanaa during the coming summer.

Prince Hassan expressed hope also that the chambers meeting in Amman will help support trade

among the four ACC members on the one hand, and between the ACC and the rest of the Arab countries on the other. What the Arab World is determined to achieve, Prince Hassan said, is food security and industrial production which is now monopolised by foreign powers.

Amman Chamber of Industry President Khalidoun Abu Hassan said that the all chambers of industry plan to go ahead with the process of promoting information exchange among the four countries. The chambers have agreed also to set up a joint holding company, grouping the private sectors in the four countries to supervise the implementation of a major industrial business, Abu Hassan announced at the meeting.

but gave no details. The heads of the delegations voiced their appreciation to Prince Hassan for his continued concern over the development of the national economy in Jordan and his endeavours to promote industrial and trade relations with the Arab World.

On the agenda of the chambers of industry presidents' conference are a number of proposals on means of overcoming problems hindering industrial growth and industrial cooperation within the ACC countries.

A conference sources was quoted as saying that the gathering was expected to recommend a unified chamber of industry and the removal of restrictions on capital flows.

Jordan, Soviet Union sign scientific agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and the Soviet Union Monday signed an agreement, paving the way for bilateral cooperation in scientific and technological fields.

The agreement which was concluded between Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, provides for measures to protect the environment, and combat desertification and opens the way for cooperation between the two sides in biological technology, marine life,

alternative energy resources including solar energy, seismological activities to predict earthquakes and tremors, exploration of mineral resources and underground water.

The agreement stated that it will serve as a first step towards wider Soviet technological and scientific cooperation with the other three members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which, besides Jordan, groups Iraq, Egypt, and North Yemen. According to the agreement, the two sides will organise semi-

nars, lectures and scientific research programmes to be initiated before the end of this year.

The three year renewable agreement was signed by Dr. Jawad Al Anani, HCST secretary general and the head of the visiting Soviet team Dr. Oleg Bogatkov.

The agreement came at the end of a five-day visit to Jordan by the Soviet team whose members have already visited Jordanian universities and scientific institutions to discuss bilateral cooperation.



Jordanian and Soviet officials Monday sign a scientific cooperation agreement (Petra photo)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

CONGRATULATIONS: His Majesty King Hussein Monday cabled congratulations to West German President Dr. Richard von Weizsacker on the occasion of West German national day. In his cable, the King wished the West German president good health and his people continued progress and prosperity (Petra).

INDEPENDENCE DAY: Yarmouk University President Dr. Mohammad Hamdan Monday opened week-long university activities on the occasion of Jordan's Independence Day by delivering a speech in which he reviewed Jordan's history and praised the distinguished leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. Dr. Hamdan also opened a five-day art and educational means exhibition. The exhibition includes art paintings, computer sets, and laboratories (J.T.).

SOUTH: The working team on the development of the southern region will hold a meeting Tuesday at the Shideh Phosphate Mines. Aqaba Region Authority Secretary General Dr. Duraid Mahasneh said that the conference will discuss matters related to the development of the southern region in addition to its financial situation (Petra).

COURSES: Yarmouk University continues learning and community service department will hold training courses in typing, secretariat work, computer programming, use of computer's Basic and Cobol languages for Jordanian expatriates and their children. The courses will also include documentation, trico, sewing, physical fitness and specialised English courses for doctors (Petra).

BOOKS: Director General of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Arc-

hives Ahmad Sharkas Sunday opened a four-day library festival at Yajouz Vocational Training Centre, organised by the DLDA, in cooperation with the centre (Petra).

CHILDREN'S CONTEST: Jordan will take part in the first pan-Arab children's contest, organised by the Cairo-based General Union of Arab Artists. The contest covers such subjects as 'drawing', short story, poetry, and essays. Contestants should not be more than 16 years old, according to the contest instructions (Petra).

PASSPORTS: The Civil Registration and Passport Department issued 56,697 passports, 39,608 family books and 17,528 identity cards during the first four months of this year, the department director has said (Petra).

ADMINISTRATIVE SEMINAR: A scientific seminar on attainment of "administrative development through the use of self-assessment methods" concluded Monday at the Jordan Institute of Administration. Twelve directors and officials from industrial, financial, and service institutions in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates took part in the seven-day seminar (Petra).

TALKS: A meeting was held Monday at the agriculture department in Balqa Governorate with an Italian expert to discuss means to combat locusts in case they invade the governorate. The agriculture department director briefed the Italian expert on the department's capabilities and needs. The Italian expert is currently making a tour of the various agricultural departments in the Kingdom to help tackle possible locust invasion (Petra).

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ The May art exhibition at Al Wasiti Art Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- ★ An art exhibition by Aziz Ammoura at the Gallery Hall, Jabal Lawel.
- ★ A photography exhibition by British photographer and writer Jane Taylor in which 41 aerial photographs of various places in Jordan are on display at Alia Gallery.
- ★ A photography exhibition by Adib Atwas at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Diana Shamounki at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An archaeological exhibition entitled "The Treasures of Hasma Desert" at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ The annual exhibition of the Nazareth School students at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings, educational facilities, computers, scientific laboratories and handicrafts at the Yarmouk University Model School.

FILMS

- ★ A Charity Chaplin film week at Haya Cultural Centre (for more information call the centre or the British Council).
- ★ A documentary on Bill Cosby at the American Centre - 7:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

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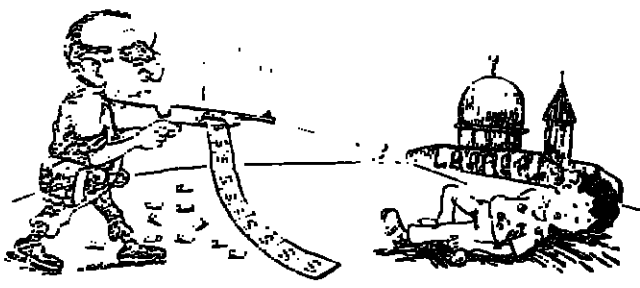
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Invite the two sides

IT APPEARS that the emerging consensus among Arab governments is to resolve the issue of Lebanon's representation at today's extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca by not inviting either government in Lebanon to attend. This looks like a solution dominated more by protocol than by anything else. A stronger case can be presented in favour of inviting both sides to the summit, as their joint presence offers the Arab leaders the best opportunity ever to exercise brotherly persuasion on the two sides to reconcile at least parts of their differences in order to give the reconciliation process in Lebanon a real chance to succeed.

The mechanics of having the two Lebanese sides at the summit can be provided by allowing Lebanon two separate seating arrangements. Otherwise, it would be most unfortunate if the Arab summit occasion cannot be put to optimum use to at least cool off the armed conflict in Lebanon as a prelude to taking further steps to consolidate the Arab League efforts to bring peace and harmony to that country. After all, isn't the Lebanese conflict on the top of the Arab summit's agenda, and its resolution is one of the summit's top priorities? Clearly, there is no meaningful way to accomplish that big order without talking to the leaders of both principal parties in Lebanon's internal politics. Besides exchanging views with Prime Minister Ali Hoss and General Aoun, the Arab kings and presidents can bring their collective political and economic weight to bear on the events in Lebanon and on the issues that still split the Lebanese body politic into competing factions.

There is no doubt that if peace and harmony are to ever take root in Lebanon, mutual compromises would be called for. After 14 years of bloodshed and destruction we still have a no-win situation in Lebanon where neither side has the complete upper hand. Most likely, and even after many decades, the situation in Lebanon would still remain basically the same where there is no real victor or loser. Given these realities, the only remaining viable alternative is to strike reasonable compromises and accommodations between the principal fighting factions in Lebanon, and the Arab summit could provide the best forum to attain that elusive objective.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

ALL three Jordanian dailies Monday discussed the Casablanca Arab summit due to open Tuesday and the topics on its agenda. Al Rai on its part said that, as the Arab leaders converge on Morocco for the meeting, hopes for joint action on Lebanon increases and all Arab masses wish the heads of state success in ending the ordeal of the Lebanese people. The paper quoted Salim Al Hoss, Lebanon's acting prime minister, as voicing the hope of the Lebanese people themselves that the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca will help find a solution for Lebanon which would enable its people to live in peace and security. The paper said that the return of Egypt to the Arab League and its participation in the coming summit is a welcome development and one that should contribute most favourably towards finding a solution for Lebanon and in mobilising Arab efforts in backing the Palestine Liberation Organisation in leading the Palestinian struggle towards freedom.

Al Dustour for its part said that the coming summit is being held as the Arab World is living through a very favourable atmosphere marked by inter-cooperation and coordination and against the formation of three economic groupings that aim to achieve unity. The coming meeting is therefore expected to give further momentum to the current favourable situation and to breathe more life into the Arab League and its various institutions. The paper noted that the coming summit is expected to tackle the Palestine question in the wake of the PLO's new moves and its recognition of U.N. Security Council resolutions that aim to restore the Palestinian people's rights. Lebanon is another important question on the agenda, and the leaders are expected to exert all their efforts to help end the Lebanese people's ordeal that lasted for more than 15 years.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that the Casablanca summit assumes a great importance with the participation of Egypt following a break of 19 years. The paper said that the Casablanca summit is another opportunity for the Arab leaders to build on the achievements of the Arab summit conference of Amman which led to total agreement and consensus among Arab heads of state on various topics and issues. The paper noted that the PLO's recognition of resolutions 242 and 338 and its readiness to delve into negotiations for a lasting settlement will be among the most crucial topics for discussion. So will be Lebanon whose people are continuing to face a difficult period in their lives, the paper added. It said that the Lebanese question is a pressing issue and the Arab leaders are bound to contribute to lasting settlement in that country.

In Peking and Moscow, conservatives seen doomed

By Robert Evans
Reuter

PEKING — A week of "people's power" on the streets of Peking and lesser but significant dramatics in Moscow appear to signal that the power of hardline Communist leaders is sliding into irreversible decline.

In both capitals, demonstrators have snubbed anti-protest rules and demanded the departure of old-style figures in violation of decades-long taboos — with tens of thousands of Chinese even defying a martial-law proclamation.

"What we have seen in the past few days could finally consign traditional Marxists in China and the Soviet Union to where they so often declared the West was headed — the rubbish heap of history," said a Communist-affairs analyst in Peking.

"And the message must be loud and clear across Red Square and Tiananmen — radical reform, both political and economic, is critical if these two countries are to emerge as flourishing modern states," he said.

In Peking, focus of the anger of the vast throngs of students and workers who have effectively controlled the city centre since last weekend has been focussed on senior leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Li Peng.

In Moscow, a state investigator said one-time Kremlin number two Yegor Ligachev featured in a probe into organised crime and, despite Ligachev's rebuttal, thousands rallied to defend the investigator and a senior colleague from official attack.

The week also brought together Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader who has spearheaded the changes that have altered the face of his country, with the whole spectrum of China's top power ranks.

Gorbachev, for whom an end to 30 years of hostility between Moscow and Peking was an integral part of his plan to revive the ailing Soviet economy, came to

Peking for a summit meeting with Deng and talks with Li and Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang.

A Soviet source said there had been "a spark of recognition" between the Kremlin chief and Zhao, a reformer himself said by Chinese journalists to recognise that China's far-reaching economic reforms must be backed by political restructuring.

Although by the weekend Zhao was widely believed to have stepped down after his leadership colleagues voted to move troops in Peking to halt the demonstrations, there seemed little doubt that his time was far from over.

"This is the last throw of the old thinkers," said one educated Chinese using the language of Gorbachev's reform. "And whether they succeed or fail in halting this protest, the genie is out of the bottle and it is the end of their power."

And by Sunday night, the gamble by the hardliners appeared to have failed as all over the Chinese capital ordinary people turned out to man barricades and roadblocks to prevent army units moving towards the heart of the protest on Tiananmen.

The events in the streets of Peking over the past seven days have emphasised for visitors from Moscow the lesson apparently still to be absorbed by the hardliners in both capitals — that an educated population rejects the dogma of the past.

The students who have poured into the city from all over north-eastern China to back their colleagues in the capital, like the Soviet reformers from Gorbachev downwards, deny they are anti-Communist and say they want to perfect Marxism.

In both countries, the radicals say they want to destroy the power of a party and state bureaucracy that has plunged into corruption and is only using the slogans of revolutionary vigilance and law and order to maintain its own power.

For Gorbachev, the peaceful but determined popular uprising in Peking and other cities that disrupted his visit to China could well serve as strong argument to push ahead faster with the political reform he says is essential.

Criticised for going too slow by Kremlin rebel Boris Yeltsin on his left, he has sought to maintain the middle ground while Ligachev and other figures on the right have sniped at his farm reforms and bid to bring in a Marxist market economy.

But above all, they have argued that his glasnost policy of opening the media increasingly to public discussion of the country's problems has opened the floodgates to anarchy and indiscipline and threatened the base of party rule.

Now, with Peking fresh in his mind, Gorbachev can counter: Even a relatively successful economic reform cannot keep the loyalty of an increasingly sophisticated people well aware of the world outside unless they are given a real voice.

The scene for the next battle of wills in Moscow will be the first session this coming week of the new Congress of People's Deputies, whose 2,250 members have won their seats over the past month in the country's first contested elections for 70 years.

Until now, there has been little public discussion among the leaders of China's popular rebellion of where to take their demands for democracy beyond the vague concepts of "real freedom" and a free press.

In Moscow, the former dissenters, autonomist reformers from the Baltic states and independent Communist Party radicals in the congress argue that they must make it a genuine instrument for change.

If they succeed, said an Asian analyst of the Communist world this weekend, "the Sino-Soviet reconciliation which has just been sealed in Peking could gain a totally unexpected dimension."



The old battle line

By Ian Black

IT WAS one-way traffic only and very, very hot at the Erez junction on Tuesday morning as hundreds of Palestinian workers streamed home forlornly past the Israeli army checkpoint into the silent curfewed streets of the Gaza Strip.

The exodus was as passive as it was dramatic: as the labourers headed south, clutching their plastic shopping bags, bedrolls and simple tools, a new and ominous phase was beginning in Israel's attempts to crush the Palestinian uprising.

Erez is an untidy jumble of concrete-filled oil drums, army tents and prefabricated huts, sweating soldiers and a fly-blown mobile canteen that together mark the old "green line" frontier between pre-1967 Israel and the Egyptian-administered coastal strip.

Here, and all along the seam between the Jewish state and the West Bank, that line has long been eroded by the theory and practice of "Greater Israel" — redrawing it — even at the cost of their livelihoods — is another symbolic victory for the people of the intifada.

Official Israel does not see it quite like that: for Yitzhak Rabin, the Labour Party's hard-line defence minister, the Gaza work ban is intended as another means of punishment and a forerunner of what will happen if Palestinians continue to reject proposals to hold elections in the occupied territories.

The latest restrictions on the movement and employment of the people of the West Bank and Gaza inside Israel represent a sharp reversal of a policy of over 20 years. Work inside the "green line" was always the most important mechanism for maintaining the status quo by relieving pressure and deterring serious unrest.

Even during the intifada, the most intense period ever of popular mass resistance to Israeli rule, thousands of Palestinians have crossed the green line daily. Shut off this vital safety-valve, worsen an already deteriorating economic situation, and the whole thing could just explode.

Even the most unsophisticated Palestinians understand this:

"Now there will be more intifada, not less," insisted a ragged labourer from Khan Yunis, sent packing by police from a building site in Tel Aviv.

"If you stretch the rope too far, it'll simply break. What do they think? That we won't help each other? No-one has died of hunger yet during our intifada. The Israelis say they'll manage without us, but I don't believe it."

Many Israelis don't believe it either: two decades of using the Palestinians as hewers of wood and drawers of water have frozen the natural development of the Israeli economy: what self-respecting Jew — even the poorest shanty dweller — will collect rubbish or wash dishes when there are Gazans around?

"If you stretch the rope too far, it'll simply break. What do they think? That we won't help each other? No-one has died of hunger yet during our intifada."

The work ban will not work, will be extremely hard to extend to the West Bank, and is unlikely to last very long. Gaza was singled out because of the killing of collaborators and the recent brutal murder of a hitch-hiking Israeli paratrooper. Another soldier is still missing — and presumed killed — under similar circumstances.

There is a whiff of panic about Mr. Rabin's decision. As the co-author, with the Likud prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, of the elections proposal, he knows only too well that there is no military solution to the intifada. Isolated acts of murder and mayhem, to say nothing of stone-throwing on lonely roads, just cannot be halted by conventional means.

The work restrictions — with their unpleasant South African connotations of bantustans, pass laws and racially determined residence permits — are designed to tell the Palestinians that after more than 450 dead and thousands beaten, wounded or imprisoned, there is an even high-

er price to pay for their uprising. Yet the army seems increasingly helpless and demoralised. The chief of staff, Major-General Dan Shomron, took up his job three years ago with a dazzling reputation as a modern soldier who would prepare Israel for the future electronic battlefield against powerful conventional enemies like Syria or Iraq.

Whatever the chances of the elections proposal — and, taken its rejection by the PLO in Tunis and its supporters in Nablus and Gaza, they do not look good — the latest crackdown reflects mounting concern that if a peace process does start, Israel cannot afford to negotiate from a position of military weakness.

Mr. Shamir will be seeing Mrs. Thatcher in London this week, and he will doubtless seek Britain's support for a proposal that was intended to take the heat off Israel and put the ball in the Palestinian court: but should he really get it?

The prime minister, under fire from his own Likud party, the settlers, and the right-wing opposition, said categorically in the Knesset on Wednesday that there would be no elections while the intifada continues. He has rejected American requests to clarify crucial questions like the future status of East Jerusalem and eventual sovereignty. He is still resolutely opposed to Palestinian self-determination.

Palestinians need no proof that their uprising has succeeded: what they do need is a real inducement to channel its achievements into a mutually acceptable political solution to this endless and furiously escalating conflict. An increasingly brutal Israel may be able to contain some of the effects of the intifada, but it cannot stop it. Standing at the Erez junction, looking north or south, the view looks grim as a long, hot summer begins — The Guardian.

Basis of Japan ruling party's success crumbling

By Nao Nakanishi
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan's ruling party is grappling not only with a messy financial scandal but also with the disintegration of an electoral base which ensured it victory in every national vote since 1955, political analysts say.

It has taken a major crisis like the Recruit scandal, over which Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has said he will resign, to force the Liberal Democratic Party to think seriously about reforms to maintain its monopoly on power.

Over the decades the party has largely based itself on voter support from conservative farming areas and contributions from big business.

"But this has contained contradictions in itself," Michiohshi Takabatake, politics professor at Rikkyo University, said.

"By promoting big business and accumulating trade surpluses, the LDP was forced to open up agricultural markets, which has angered the farmers."

Farmers have now started to shift away from the LDP as the country's agricultural markets are liberalised one after another under pressure from the United States. Now they fear the rice market, their last fortress, is next in line.

Some agricultural cooperatives, firm supporters of the LDP in the past, announced recently they would not support the party at the upper house election expected in August.

On the other side of the fence, big business is frustrated with the apparent inability of the LDP government to deal with worsening trade friction resulting from years of rapid and officially-promoted export growth.

Industries are also becoming more cautious about political donations. The Recruit contributions-for-favours scandal has called into doubt the entire system by which funds flow from companies to the coffers of the LDP.

"The foundation of the LDP is crumbling both from the top and the bottom," said Toshihiko Hara, associate professor of sociology at Tokai University in Hokkaido.

He said shop-owners, stable supporters of the LDP in urban areas, were also turning away. They are outraged by the introduction of a new three per cent sales tax on which Takeshita staked his political career.

Rikkyo's Takabatake said the conservative party had hoped its tax reform, of which the sales tax

is just one part, would attract the votes of wage workers in cities.

"But they introduced the sales tax badly, outraging (people in urban areas)... now the LDP is suffering from a triple punch from the Recruit scandal, the farmers' rebellion and the sales tax," he said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Recent polls indicate the Recruit affair, the country's biggest postwar political scandal, combined with the introduction of the sales tax, have sent the government's popularity plummeting to record lows.

Analysts said anywhere else a political crisis on this scale would lead to a change of government, but three decades of continuous reign by the LDP had rendered Japan's opposition parties incapable.

"There is a doubt about the quality of the LDP's senior politi-

cians. They have no capacity to achieve a breakthrough... but the opposition is even weaker. They are castrated," said Takeshi Sasaki, a politics professor at Tokyo University.

"Should politicians fail to grasp existing problems... it could create a political vacuum which would allow someone else, such as the police, to take over... I am seriously concerned about the current situation," he said.

However, Rikkyo's Takabatake said: "The current political situation is providing a rare opportunity for a handover between the generations and stimulating fundamental political reforms to reconstruct Japan's parliamentary democracy."

Analysts said a likely outcome of the crisis was a coalition government of the LDP with one of the smaller, more conservative opposition parties, giving the LDP a breathing space and a chance to reform itself and find new leaders.

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FORTY YEARS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Reconciliation with East after integration with West

By Ludger Kuhnhardt
IN-Press

BONN — State birthdays are shrouded in a mythical aura. Why is something celebrated on a particular date? Can a state have a birthday at all and observe it as a collective event, regardless of the fact that several generations live under its roof? What conclusions can be drawn from a state commemorative anniversary? These are questions confronting the Federal Republic of Germany in the year 1989. May 23 1989 is the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz), the most liberal constitution in the history of the German people. In point of fact, it is not a constitution; it is a provisional basic law, a "Grundgesetz", which has not lost sight of its objective, the achievement of the unity of the German people in free self-determination.

The 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law is closely linked with Sept. 1 1989, the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. On that day, in 1939, German Reich troops invaded Poland; Hitler's war had begun and plunged the peoples of Europe into unspeak-

able suffering and grief. Shortly before, on Aug. 23 1939, the German-Soviet non-aggression pact had been signed, the consequence of which led to the partition of Poland by Hitler and Stalin. In the western part of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany and its basic order, oriented on the mandate of a constitutional democracy, was the answer to dictatorship and crime, holocaust and the division of Germany, the expulsion of 12 million East Germans and the destruction of the country. Freedom and human rights internally, a peaceful foreign policy and cooperation with the other peoples of Europe — these are the basic decisions the West Germans took — and to which they are still unwaveringly committed — in 1949. The military and political alliance with the United States of America has, over and above this, been described as the Federal Republic of Germany's "second Basic Law".

The 40-year-old history of the Federal Republic of Germany is the expression of an undreamed-of and scarcely expected road to success. Following years of terror and dictatorship, submissive spirit and injustice, the democratic state, founded on the

rule of law, has established itself, successfully passed the tests to which it was subjected, and provides the population with the imperturbable attitude of being able to accept the challenges of the present time with guarded confidence within the framework of its order — challenges which it has to accept anyway. What has persisted is the consensus on the foundation of the constitutional state, its social-state obligations, its protection of civil rights and its inclusion in the process of European integration which has acquired an institutional quality with the European Community and the Single Market, scheduled for 1992.

After years of vehement internal political controversy, a general consensus in respect of foreign policy seems to have emerged; West European unification and cooperation with the United States of America must be complemented by reconciliation and collaboration with the peoples of Eastern Europe, not least Poland and the Soviet Union. The German question remains

(Continued on page 6)

Sharp increases in trade with developing countries

By Karl Zawadzky

BONN (DaD) — Imports and exports between the Federal Republic and developing countries sharply increased in 1988. According to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry imports rose more markedly than exports, so that Third World countries achieved a surplus of DM800 million. A tenth of Federal Republic exports went to developing countries last year, an eighth of the Federal Republic's imports came from developing countries.

Federal Republic exports to developing countries rose by four per cent or DM1.9 billion to DM5.4 billion last year. In 1987 exports dropped by almost seven per cent. Several factors contributed to the increase in exports. Developing countries, which earned more foreign currency from their exports, increased their imports. Furthermore, the Federal Republic's competitive position was improved by the low exchange rate between the Deutschmark and the American dollar, the Japanese yen and the currencies of other competitors. In addition, exports increased due to price stability, a wide range of products, product quality and

reliable post-sale servicing. Federal Republic imports from developing countries increased by DM4.6 billion or nine per cent to DM54.6 billion last year. Imports from Latin America, which fell dramatically in 1987, increased by 17 per cent. Imports from Asia and Oceania also rose. There was a slight drop in imports from Africa, although the volume of crude oil from African exporter-countries increased. The Federal Republic's balance of trade with developing countries was DM800 million in favour of the developing countries.

Federal Republic trade with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) countries showed an export surplus, but the trade deficit with the remaining developing countries rose by more than DM 4 billion to almost DM5.5 billion.

A spokesman for the Economic Affairs Ministry said: "The sharp increase in Latin American imports into the Federal Republic and the considerable deficit in Federal Republic-Latin American trade has contributed to strengthening the trade and balance of payments of the heavily indebted countries of Latin America. This is a welcome contribution towards overcoming the debt bur-

den of many major Latin American debtor countries."

The wide spread of the Federal Republic's exports is evidence that German goods are much in demand in almost all developing countries. Major customers in the Third World for West German products were China, South Korea, Taiwan, India, Iran, Hong Kong, Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Exports to Iraq, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Indonesia increased dramatically.

Since 1982 there has been a continuous increase in the volume of finished products from developing countries imported by the Federal Republic. In 1987 finished products imports increased by 17 per cent in 1987 and by 14 per cent last year to DM25.7 billion. This was 81 per cent in value terms on imports in 1982.

More than a half of Federal Republic imports from developing countries are for semi-finished or finished goods. These countries, mainly in Asia and Latin America, are no longer raw materials suppliers or exporters of foodstuffs, but compete with increasing success with their finishing products on the Federal Republic market.

King visits Bonn

HIS Majesty King Hussein paid a 24-hour visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1983. Shortly after his arrival he met with the federal minister for foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. On March 17, he conferred with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Prior to this the King met with Federal President Karl Carstens. His talks with the Federal Government focussed on the efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.



His Majesty King Hussein with Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Federal Chancellery, Bonn, March, 1983 (Bundesbildstelle Bonn).

40 years of the Federal Republic of Germany

How the most liberal constitution in German history originated

By Gerd Renken
IN-Press

BONN — Basic Law (Grundgesetz) of the Federal Republic of Germany was promulgated on May 23, 1949. To this day, it has proved to be a constitution which is considered as the foundation of democratic order and social justice by the overwhelming majority of Germans.

The "genesis" of this constitution took place against a background of misery, light and expulsion experienced by millions of Germans, and of destroyed cities following the end of national socialist despotic rule. Guilt and hardship — as well as hope — determined the situation. As Professor Theodor Heuss, who later became the first president of the Federal Republic of Germany, remarked a few days before the promulgation of the Basic Law, the capitulation of the German Reich remained "the most tragic and questionable paradox in history for each and everyone of us. Why? Because we were delivered and destroyed at one and the same time."

Six months before, on Sept. 1 1948, a constitutional convention, the parliamentary council, had assembled in Bonn-on-Rhine. Its task was to draw up a Basic Law which would provide the western part of Germany with the opportunity of developing into a democratic federal state. The 65 members of the council entitled to vote included Theodor Heuss, Konrad Adenauer — the council's president — who later became the first federal chancellor, and Prof. Carlo Schmid. They had not been elected directly by the German people, but delegated by the parliaments of the Länder (states) in the three western zones which were still occu-

ped by the Allies. There were also five delegates — without voting rights — from Berlin, the old capital of the Reich.

The members of the council set to work briefly. Their place of conference, the auditorium at the Teachers' Training College (Pädagogische Akademie) — which has housed the German parliament (Bundestag) and the Council of Constituent States (Bundesrat) to this day — was the scene of impassioned debate. The basic understanding of all those assembled there — the prerequisite for a stable and just order through the formulation of modern principles of a social state correlated with the values of basic and human rights — made compromise possible between the divergent ideas and forces.

Despite its fundamental validity to the present time, what the members of the parliamentary council submitted after intensive effort was regarded as "provisional" initially. This provisional character does not result from any incompleteness in the content of the Basic Law however, the purview and term of its validity are to remain restricted until the day an (all-German) constitution "which has been resolved by the German nation in free decision" takes effect. The preamble emphasises this temporary character. "The entire German people are called upon to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany."

Dignity of man

In view of the bitter experiences which undoubtedly all members of the parliamentary council had under Nazi rule, the overall character and individual provisions of the Basic Law are focussed on the dignity of man as the supreme value. The concept of man in the Basic Law is

the personality who is part of the community and obligated to this community, and whose dignity is inviolable. The basic rights — to which the first and undoubtedly most important section is devoted — are, to quote Carlo Schmid, the "Magna Carta" of political life. They represent the yardstick by which all state action on the part of the power-sharing institutions — legislative, executive and judicial — are measured. The rights of liberty are headed by the right to free development of personality, in so far as it does not violate the rights of others or offend constitutional order. Simplified, the rights can be divided into three groups:

The first group is made up of those rights which protect everyone as individuals, their dignity and their person. These include protection of life and freedom from bodily harm, as well as the inviolability of the home, privacy of post and telecommunications, freedom of faith and conscience, and the freedom to reside anywhere in the Federal Republic of Germany and pursue a profession. Although it appears elsewhere in the Basic Law, this catalogue also includes guarantees for the rights and protection the citizens enjoy in a court of law. Article 3 states that all persons are equal before the law, men and women have equal rights, and that no one may be prejudiced or favoured because of his sex, his parentage, his race, his language, his homeland and origin, his religious or political opinions.

The second group is concerned with economic liberty rights. They embrace, among other things, the guarantee of property and the right of inheritance which, however, is subject to social-state restrictions. Article 14 states unequivocally: "Property imposes duties. Its use

should also serve the public weal." The economic rights of liberty further include the freedom to choose a profession and the freedom of employees and employers to form trade unions and employers' associations.

The third and last group comprises the rights to participation and involvement in political and social life. These include the freedom of assembly, association, opinion and press; basic rights of political participation, however, are the entitlement to vote and the freedom to form political parties. The latter are expressly given the right in the Basic Law to form the political will of the people, provided their internal organisation conforms with democratic principles. Complaints about the violation of any of these rights may be lodged with the Federal Constitutional Court. It goes without saying that these rights are not separated from each other; on the contrary, they enjoy diverse correlations. The basic right to freedom of opinion, for instance, is an expression of personal freedom; at the same time, though, it is the prerequisite for an efficient democracy.

The basic rights serve the freedom of the individual, this, however, means the freedom of all individuals. Consequently, of course, they cannot be regarded as unlimited. On the contrary, their freedom-guaranteeing effect can only develop if, at the same time, the freedom of others is considered. It is on this understanding, following their experiences of the Weimar Republic — the first German democracy in this century which perished at the hands of its internal enemies and cleared a path for Hitler to establish his dictatorship — that the "fathers of the Basic Law" rebuffed the adversaries of freedom. Just as the principle of the

constitutional state says that basic rights are inviolable in their substance, "militant democracy" denies persons or parties these rights if they abuse them to the detriment of fundamental liberal and democratic order.

Other basic features of the constitutional state are: the Basic Law "regulates" the division of authorities and thus the control of political power; commits the executive authority, to law and justice; guarantees legal protection and integrity of jurisdiction, and determines the powers of the federal government and the Länder. It is nothing less than a flawless "network" of correlated articles which are committed to the idea of the realisation of the social constitutional state. In this context, constitution and constitutional reality must be constantly coordinated; after all, the development of the overall constitutional concept is subject to changing conditions in society. It is obvious that, even among democrats, ideas on the extent on the formation of democratic order often differ. No matter how the parliamentary council's mandate to put constitutional reality into practice at all levels in daily life will be interpreted and translated into fact in the future: Article 1 in the basic rights section of the Basic Law expressly emphasises the commitment of all state authority to the constitution. This commitment of state authority is part of the essence of the Basic Law and may not even be infringed upon by amendment.

If one looks back to the year 1949 from the present-day angle it must be borne firmly in mind that the constitutional state has become embodied in the people's consciousness as an order which is worth preserving, and thus a supporting structure of democratic culture.

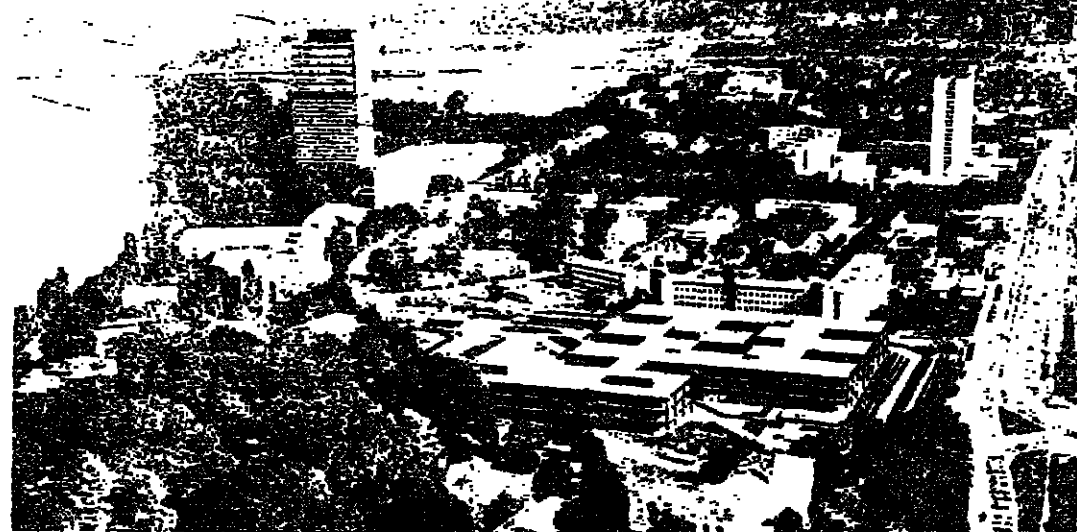
Political metropolis on the Rhine

By Ingelore M. Winter
IN-Press

BONN — Bonn, founded by the Romans, 2,000 years ago, has been the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany for the last 40 years. It was here, by order of the victorious Allied powers, that a parliamentary council was convened to draw up a democratic constitution (Basic Law) for the Federal Republic of Germany in 1948. The chairman was Konrad Adenauer, the former Lord Mayor of Cologne and a Christian Democrat (CDU) politician. The Basic Law was ceremoniously approved in May 1949. Free elections took place in West Germany in August.

In September, Theodor Heuss was elected head of state by a federal assembly, and, three days later, Konrad Adenauer was elected Federal Chancellor by the German Bundestag.

The Federal Republic of Germany now had a freely-elected parliament, a head of state and a head of government — but still no capital. Berlin, the old capital of the Reich, was under the control of the four victorious powers — which included the Soviet Union. Rhineland Adenauer championed the idea of desig-



nating Bonn, the tranquil university city, as the provisional seat of the federal government. The alternative suggestion of making Frankfurt the temporary location of the federal organs proved unsuccessful.

Provisional meant temporary. Both politicians and most Germans hoped that Germany would become a politically united country once more, a single German state, with Berlin as its capital. But the power constellation between East and West did not permit this. New buildings were built for the federal ministries which were initially housed

in old barracks. The foreign office was erected in the early 1950s. Adenauer set up his Federal Chancellery in Palais Schaumburg, adjacent to Villa Hammerschmidt, the office and residence of the federal president. The German Bundestag moved into the former teachers' training college.

Not only do the federal president, the federal government and parliament have their seat in Bonn, but also the Bundesrat (Council of States), the Second Chamber, and the representatives of the eleven Bundesländer (constituent states) of the Ger-

man federative state: (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxony, Northrhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein). A ring of new government buildings were erected around the heart of the city with the Old City Hall and the university. Housing estates were built on the edge of the city for the many thousands of civil servants. Through the incorporation of villages and neighbouring places, Bonn became a city boasting of just under 300,000 inhabitants.

One hundred and twenty

embassies are accredited in the capital city of Bonn. Bonn is a top post for diplomats and one of the most politically interesting places in the world.

More than 500 German and foreign journalists report daily on the politics of the federal government and parliament. All major newspapers, radio and television stations have correspondent in Bonn. Political events in the federal capital also include demonstrations. Not only the students demonstrate on the grassy areas of the Hofgarten (court gardens); trade unions, farmers and other professional groups also draw attention to their interests here.

The federal capital is the hub of politics in the Federal Republic of Germany. But Bonn is not the banking centre, that is Frankfurt/Main. Neither is it the centre of culture and the media. This is in the million-inhabitant cities of Hamburg, Munich, Cologne — not forgetting Berlin (West). Bonn is the turntable of contemporary history, occasionally world history. Summit meetings, NATO conferences and other international conventions take place in Bonn. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl once said about Bonn: "The federal capital is the first visiting card of the Federal Republic of Germany."

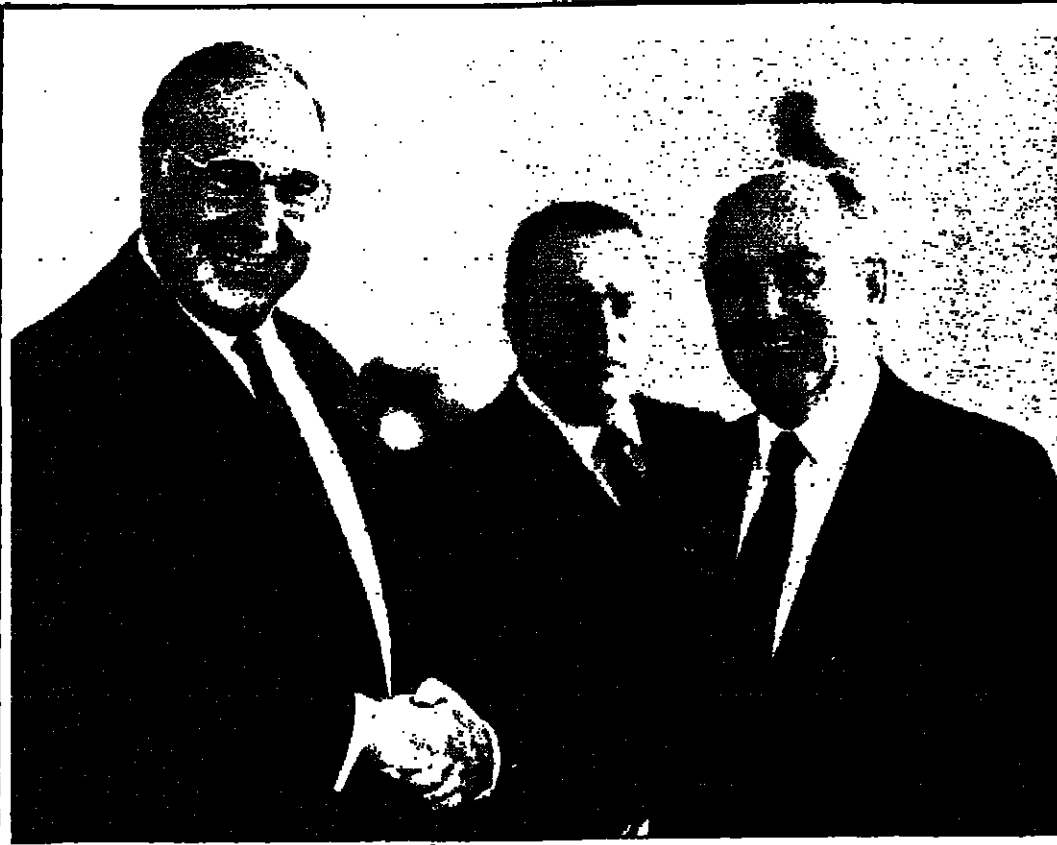


Crown prince visits Bonn

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan visited Bonn for political talks in 1984. On Aug. 30, 1984, he had an exchange of views with the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Helmut Kohl. The following day his interlocutors were the federal minister for economic cooperation, Dr. Jürgen Warnke, and the federal minister for foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Furthermore he paid a courtesy call on Federal President Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker. During his stay in Bonn the Crown Prince also participated in a meeting of the German Academic Exchange service.

Federal President Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker (left) with His Royal Highness Crown Prince

Hassan at the office of the Federal president, August 31, 1984 (Bundesbildstelle Bonn).



MOSCOW SUMMIT: Chancellor Helmut Kohl (on left) together with Mikhail Gorbachev, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin in Moscow (IN-Press/Bundesbildstelle)

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FORTY YEARS OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

40
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

FRG — the world's chemist

By Peter Jentsch
IN-Bild

BONN — The Federal Republic of Germany is the world's number one exporter of pharmaceutical products. In 1987, it exported pharmaceuticals worth DM 9.92 billion — which amounted to 46.6 per cent of total production (1987: 21.40 DM billion). Thus, Germany's reputation as "the world's chemist" is confirmed. However, the largest producers of pharmaceuticals are the USA and Japan.

Before World War II, German pharmaceutical producers enjoyed a roughly 40 per cent share of the world market. It took until 1968 for them to regain first position among the pharmaceutical exporters. A rating that it has managed to retain until today, closely followed, however, by the USA and Switzerland. Since 1980, the volume of exports has increased by almost 75 per cent (1980: DM 5.6 billion).

It must be said, though, that export values from the country of origin play an ever diminishing part when it comes to international assessments. Administrative guidelines imposed by the authorities in the importing countries, high wage costs as well as siting problems compel internationally active companies to set up production plants abroad to an ever greater extent. In addition, there is the desire — something which is understandable in economic political terms — of foreign governments to bind German capital and know-how in

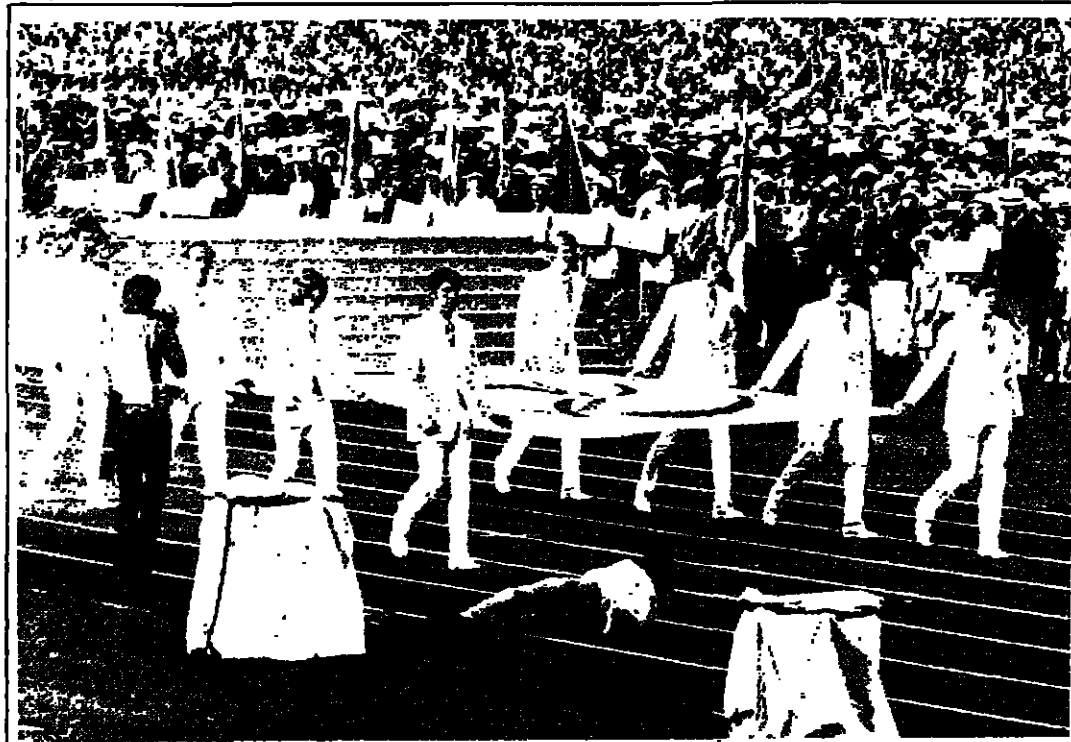
their own countries in order to secure employment through production and investment and to improve the balance of payments. As a result, German pharmaceutical manufacturers have already set up a large number of production plants in other countries.

This does not necessarily apply to "modern" preparations, which require a high technical expenditure with respect to their development and production.

There are no less than 150 German production plants for ready-made pharmaceuticals in 40 developing countries; about 50,000 people are employed there. This also signifies that the staff in these countries also receive training and further instruction from Germans. In this way, German pharmaceutical producers contribute a great deal to development in this field. The World Health Organisation (WHO) not only encourages the firms to continue their work but

also participates, for instance, by clinically testing new products.

Nonetheless, research costs have risen drastically in recent years. In the Federal Republic of Germany for instance, it costs DM 155 million on average to develop a new medication. Ten years ago, research costs were only half as high. Such massive commitments have led to a situation where even the major companies can only concentrate on a few areas of research.



OLYMPIC SPIRIT: The Olympic Summer Games of 1972 in the Federal Republic of Germany. German athletes carry the Olympic flag into the stadium in Munich during the opening ceremonies.

Reconciliation with East

(Continued from page 5)

an open item on the agenda, and also the subject of historical and cultural — occasionally even psychological — reflection on one's own country, the divided nation, the two states in Germany.

The epochs of West German democracy can be sketched out in rough outlines. The fifties were stamped by an antitotalitarian, not least an anticommunist consensus: they were the years of restoration, the reconstruction of the republic's edifice, in the literal and figurative sense of the word. The foundation stone was laid for uniquely successful prosperity which, together with peace and freedom, was the other great privilege of the Germans border, and Berchtesgaden, on the Austrian border. The irrevocable integration with the West resulted in the dreams of German reunification having to be shelved for the time being. Attempts by the Soviet Union to dislodge the West Germans from their alliance with the USA with the promise of national reunification fell on deaf ears for the most part.

The sixties led to further international recognition and increased prestige for the still young state, such as the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, with whom a special relationship exists — as well as growing internal, political pressure for reforms. The price of the fruits of prosperity was the neglect of social reform and consideration of non-material values. The student revolts also left their mark on the Federal Republic of Germany. In the end, there was a change of government in 1969, from the Christian Democrats who, under Federal Chancellor

Konrad Adenauer, had mapped out the young polity's main course, to the Social Democrats, under Chancellor Willy Brandt, who, with his "Ostpolitik", established new points of emphasis, and thus concluded the normalisation process of West Germany's role in the postwar world.

Internal peace

Internal peace was threatened by the brutal violence of terrorism in the seventies. Fanatical, left-wing radicals kept the constitutional state in suspense with a series of murders and abductions; but the state successfully weathered these tribulations in the strength of its liberality, backed by the unwavering proof of loyalty by the overwhelming majority of the population. Economic crises, the effects of the two oil crises and internal social adjustment problems subjected the country to trials of a more social nature. The impetus given to reform under Willy Brandt, was followed by sobriety and continuity, which so distinguished Helmut Schmidt, his successor, who was well versed in international economic matters. Despite all the turbulence, the population of the Federal Republic of Germany enjoyed a higher standard of living than almost all other nations in the world, and an incomparable living niveau — compared with its own history.

The epoch headed by the Social Democrats, with the assistance of the Liberals, their small coalition partner, came to an end not least because of foreign policy developments. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had sworn the

Western Alliance to the twin-track resolution to counter the Soviet arms-build-up with SS 20 rockets. He was, however, denied the support of the Social Democrats, his own party. At the same time, the Free Democrats objected to the economic policy being pursued by the Social Democratic partner. The "turning point" came in October 1982: a change of government restored power to the Christian Democrats who have governed the country under Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl — with Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at his side — since that time and emerged successful from two federal elections for the German Bundestag. The Kohl government's track record to date includes economic prosperity, but a constantly high level of unemployment of 8 per cent; closer cohesion with the American partner whilst clearly defining its own position, and new dynamism in (West) European integration.

The past 40 years permit various conclusions to be drawn. The most important is possibly the fact that the Germans — and this is no small matter in the light of the history of this people — have adopted liberal, parliamentary democracy, its system of power-sharing and federalism, its internal constitutional order, and support it. The Germans do not want to rule over others any more; this is not just a banal statement when one considers the horror of the Holocaust and the terrors of World War II.

The association and cooperation with France, the Western neighbour, have become so intensive that even Francois Mitterrand, the French President, speaks of a "community of fate." It constitutes the core of West European integration which is forging ahead dynamically. It is supported by the Atlantic

Alliance which is less undisputed today than it was 40 years ago — particularly in the light of new Soviet foreign policy and disarmament initiatives — but which continues to be the unrenounceable guarantor for the security of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the other hand, there is the process of reconciliation with Eastern Europe, the overcoming of the unnatural division of a continent, the most preposterous symbol of which is the wall through the middle of Berlin, the old capital of the German people. Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker, the highly esteemed, supreme representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, beyond the bounds of all political parties, has spoken of "system-opening cooperation" which is to lead to a new quality in relations between the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe. The future of the German question also stands in this light.

Freedom has priority over unity — this is the way the position, which is gaining more and more ground in West Germany — can be best described. The citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany are mainly concerned with the self-determination and freedom of the Germans in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The restitution of the national state, possibly one of the fatal illusions of the 19th century, is no longer a German passion: it is disputed in regard to its significance, its possibilities, its object. It is a matter of human rights in the GDR — something which all parties are agreed on in the Federal Republic of Germany. Everything else is left to history. This is the way people undoubtedly see it in the eastern, Communist German state. The West Germans have a special obligation towards them which springs from the one indivisible nation.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, paid official visits to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt, July 12-16, 1982. The talks Mr. Genscher had in both countries were devoted to the situation in the Near East and concentrated on the Lebanon conflict. During his stay in Amman, July 12-13, His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi were the minister's interlocutors. From July 14-16, he conferred in Cairo with his Egyptian counterpart Kamel Hassan Ali, Prime Minister Dr. Foad Mohieddin and President Hosni Mubarak. Also on Mr. Genscher's agenda was the opening of the new German Embassy building in Cairo, July 14.



Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) talking with his Jordanian counter-

part Marwan Al Qasbi at the VIP lounge of the Amman airport, July 12, 1982.

Quality of Rhine water has improved, report claims

By Rudolf Engen

BONN (DaD) — The Rhine has recovered from serious environmental setbacks. By the year 2000 salmon are expected to swim in the river. But the pollution control programme for the legendary, fortress-lined, murky-watered river could be put out of joint from one day to the next by an accident in the chemical industry, which as factories by the river, factories where such mishaps have happened more than once in the past.

This is the conclusion reached by the North Rhine-Westphalian Water and Waste Authority in a report on the quality of Rhine water along the North Rhine-Westphalian reaches of the river. Its findings range from hope to fear. Heavy metal pollution has declined substantially in the past 15 years, with cadmium and mercury down to a fraction of previous levels. Organic pollutants are also a less serious pollution hazard, with the result that more and more fish are found in the Rhine. Yet the water is still heavily salinated, especially by French potash mines and the coal industry. There is also no comprehensive emergency plan, particularly for the chemical industry.

Even so, after serious pollution in the 1960s and early 1970s that all but made the Rhine as "dead river" exact measurements are now taken and a constant and comprehensive check is kept on the quality of Rhine water. The North Rhine-Westphalian authority in Düsseldorf, which is responsible for a particularly hazardous section of the river, with industrial effluent from the Ruhr and the sewage of cities such as Bonn, Cologne and Düsseldorf to handle, began monitoring the river water 20 years ago. Techniques have since been considerably refined, both at land-based facilities and on board the research vessel "Max Prüss."

"The Rhine," Düsseldorf officials report, "is better than its reputation." In North Rhine-Westphalia its water now largely comes up to Class II standards, where in 1969 Class III prevailed almost all along the 220 kilometres of the Rhine upstream from the Dutch border. By 1975 the water quality had even declined to Class IV in parts, especially at the confluence of the Emscher and the Wupper with

the Rhine. If the Rhine action programme is to succeed and, for instance, sensitive fish such as salmon are to return to the river, the Düsseldorf authority feels more will need doing than tracing toxins even more accurately and reducing toxin counts. Entirely new views on the role of what is one of "Europe's longest rivers and leading waterways will need to come into their own. The Rhine will need to be seen not only as a waterway but as an eco-system in which the water, the river bed and the riparian zone are seen as a unit."



Regular laboratory analyses of Rhine water samples by the Hesse Environmental Research Institute, above, show the quality of river water to have improved markedly in recent years. North Rhine-Westphalia uses helicopters equipped with infrared cameras and the research vessel "Max Prüss," below, to help keep a constant check on the quality of Rhine water. (Photo: DaD/dpa)

مكتبة من الامارات

40
FORTY YEARS OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

Berlin — Germany's spiritual and cultural metropolis



The Brandenburg Gate, as seen from East Berlin, conceals Wall and barbed wire. The Victory Column can be seen in the background in West Berlin.

By Rupert Scholz
IN-Press

Prof. Dr. Rupert Scholz, the former Berlin senator for justice and federal affairs, is the new federal minister of defence in the Federal Republic of Germany.

BERLIN (West) — June 17 — Tar der deutschen Einheit or German Democratic Republic Day of German Unity — commemorating the workers' uprising in the GDR in 1953, will, in its own special way, demonstrate to the world — like the Aug. 13, the anniversary of the Berlin Wall — that the German question remains open, and that, even today, 43 years after the end of the World War II, Germany is still a divided country against the will of the Germans.

In the former capital of the German Reich, which is still a legal entity, but de facto divided by the inhuman wall, the problems emanating from the division

of Germany are vividly in evidence day by day. Although the Quadripartite Agreement on the whole of Berlin has had a stabilising effect on the political situation since 1971, and the people of Berlin now live in greater security, this still does not alter the fact that there can be no suggestion of "normality" in or around Berlin. Normality is only conceivable if people in the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany can freely exercise their right of self-determination in deciding the question of reunifying the two constituent states in Germany.

As far as Berlin is concerned, this means not abandoning the goal of a reunited Germany

whilst, simultaneously, facing up to the challenges and seizing the opportunities arising from the special situation in this divided city. Any policy pursued by the Federal government or the Berlin Senate (the city-state government) must be guided by the overriding principle of not fatalistically reconciling oneself with prevailing circumstances, but of doing all in one's power to strengthen the bonds between the people in both parts of Berlin, on the one hand, and to promote West Berlin's viability, on the other.

Recent years have clearly shown that Berlin's role has changed dramatically, compared with earlier years. East bloc propaganda attacking Berlin as a "front-line city" has ceased; it has long been realised in Eastern Europe that West Berlin is not going to fall into the GDR's lap like a "rotten apple". On the contrary, West Berlin is an attractive, viable city today en-

joying the undisputed status of a European metropolis.

Development over the last few years is worthy of note. Industrial firms have discovered in increasing measure that Berlin is the ideal place for future-oriented technologies. A close interlocking of research and industry has resulted in a situation where industries have started up in Berlin which — conditioned by the need for highly qualified staff — have simultaneously triggered an influx of skilled young persons into the city.

'Youngest City'

Berlin was formerly threatened by superannuation: today it is well on the way to becoming one of the Federal Republic of Germany's "youngest cities". The high level of attractiveness enjoyed by Berlin is, moreover, not least attributable to its importance as one of Europe's cultural metropolises. This was impressively underscored by the responsible EC ministers in this field who nominated Berlin the European cultural metropolis of 1988. Berlin, a city which has experienced many ups and downs in its history, is, first and foremost, a city with a future.

This stems from the vitality of the people, especially, however, from the firm commitment of the Western protecting powers to the city. The protecting powers' initiative vis-à-vis the Soviet Union — the "Reagan Initiative" — on the occasion of the U.S. President's visit last year — will help to enhance Berlin's importance in the geographical centre of Europe. This applies to both the endeavours to make the city an international air-traffic junction, and to the idea of developing the city into the site of international conferences.

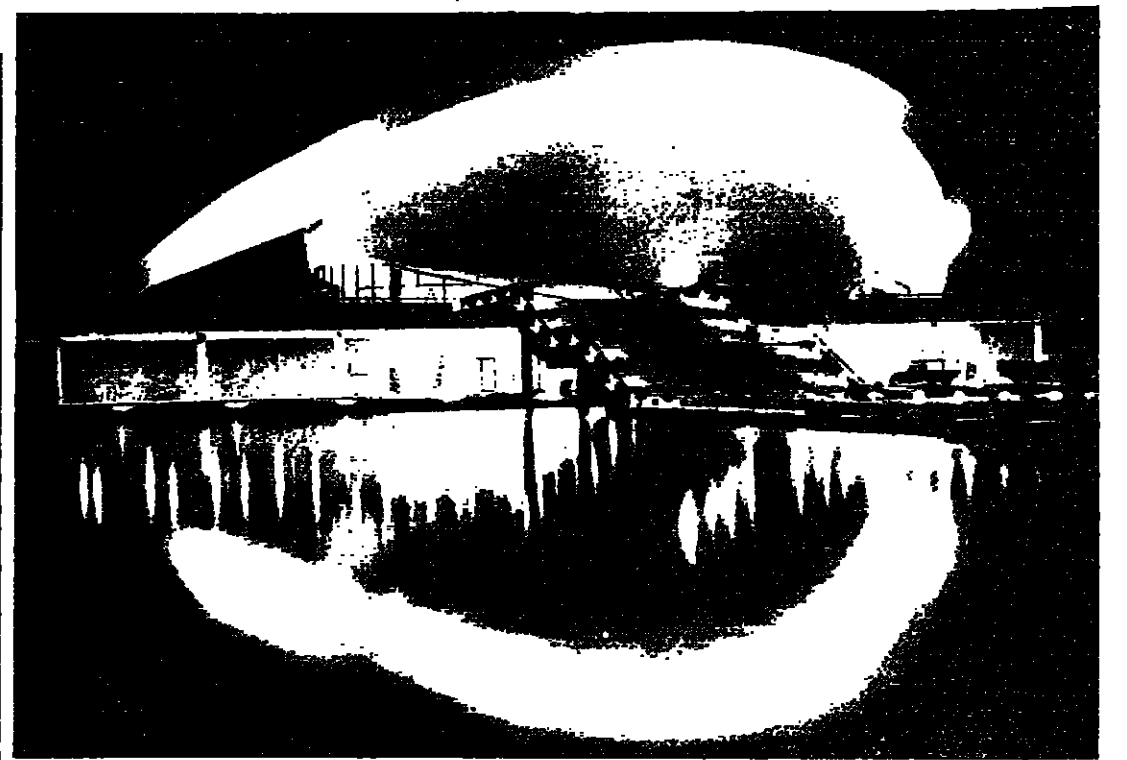
What appeared inconceivable years ago, in times of political tension, and in the light of Berlin's special geopolitical situation, could now take tangible shape. Berlin is being viewed less and less in a peripheral context; the opportunities offered by the location of this city in the heart of Europe, on the boundary

between the two blocs, is being realised and taken advantage of more and more by both sides — West and East.

At no other place in the world do the major powers, the USA and the Soviet Union, face each other directly — and by personal right — as they do in Berlin. By virtue of the joint responsibility of the victorious powers in World War II for the whole of the City of Berlin, they are committed to cooperation in this city, regardless of the general political situation. Not one of the powers responsible for Berlin can withdraw from this responsibility for the city unilaterally.

Berlin — and this is something which also seems to have been realised by those who have the political say in the East Bloc — is and will continue to be the clamp which not only obliges the two states in Germany to get along with each other; it is also the city which opens up possibilities of collaboration beyond the frontiers of the existing political blocs. Even if the city is divided by a wall today, this division cannot last indefinitely.

The longing for freedom on the part of humans can be no more suppressed than the wish of the Germans to live together in a reunited state of the German nation in peace and freedom. When the Germans in East Berlin and the GDR will be able to exercise their right of self-determination is still uncertain. Until that time comes, Berlin will remain the city in which the fate of Germany and the Germans, the openness of the German question will culminate in a concave mirror, so to speak. Berliners have learnt to live with the division, without accepting it. They regard their city as the German capital in temporary retirement which, by virtue of Allied reservations, and the resultant special status, cannot fulfil its functions as a capital city at the present time. Even though Berlin is not allowed to be the political capital of Germany today, it is nevertheless the spiritual and cultural metropolis — which applies to West and East Berlin in equal measure.



The Berlin Congress Hall is to accommodate the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt." It was erected in 1957 as the USA's contribution to the International Building Exhibition in Berlin (West) — Photo: INP/DPA.

A 'House of World Cultures' for Berlin

Open dialogue with the Third World

Gunter Coenen
IN-Press

A "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" (A House at World Cultures) is to be set up in Berlin (West). The foundation of the providing society (on Sept. 30, 1988) represents a stroke of luck in the current intellectual and financial situation of the Federal Republic of Germany. The lack in the joy of experiment, and the constantly voiced pessimism spawned by budgetary considerations for new institutions sponsored by public funds, hardly made this development a likely proposition. It was preceded by suggestions on the part of the Goethe Institute to put cultural exchanges on a mutual basis.

The "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" is to be established in the old Kongreßhalle (Congress Hall) between the Reichstag (former German parliament) and the new Kulturforum (Culture Forum) — with the Philharmonie as the centre-piece. The Cultural Senate of the City of Berlin reacted positively to the ideas of both its director of the Festspiel GmbH — under whose guidance the "Horizont Festival" has successfully presented the cultural achievements of non-European peoples for years — and the concepts put forward by the president of the German Foundation for International Development.

The cooperation of the federal government is taking place via the Foreign Office which was likewise convinced at an early date that the credibility of German cultural-policy efforts abroad depends very much on whether the world-wide hospitality enjoyed in the cultural field can be reciprocated in one's own land.

The "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" sees its partners in the cultures of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as the Pacific area, particularly those who have difficulty in making themselves heard in international cultural activity. The cultures of ethnic minorities will constitute a further focal point since they, too, experience problems in manifest-

ing their particular features. In collaboration with them, the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" will seek constant dialogue and, at the same time, not lose sight of the tradition and presence of these cultures.

The emphasis is to be on the original contribution by the partner in these mutual relations; in other words, what he considers essential for our understanding of his particular features. His representation will be taken seriously, and the respect for his culture and the desired sincerity of dialogue will require both partners to be worthy and capable of criticism; otherwise mutual understanding and respect will remain unattainable. The "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" is to be neither a therapeutic workshop for German fundamental-meaning seekers, nor, in the final analysis, a place where cultures, which are regarded as inferior, are condescendingly entertained. If this activity is designed to rectify the European-nostalgic idea of a traditional African, Indian or Latin American, it must face up to the realities there, and the latter to German reality.

When faced with the presentation of foreign cultures, one is probably always tempted to tend more towards the conservation of the familiar, or to adopt the remote academic approach. The actual intention, however, is a visualisation of cultural points of departure to facilitate eventual understanding. Let us hope that these "liaison offices" will become obvious by efforts being made to portray cultural heritage and the present situation as correctly as possible. In this connection, one must clearly realise that, as far as the contemporary message is concerned, this dynamic aspect of the culture in question, when being presented, presumes that those directly involved from the countries concerned are heard and called in good time.

The "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" is not meant to be an altruistic undertaking. In its own interests, sight must not be lost of the fact that the actual character of one's own cultural world only opens up in dialogue with fundamentally different cultures. These encounters generate incentives and realisations which result in an enrichment of one's own cultural environment. Providing the singularity, particularly and diversity of threatened cultures with a voice of their own — in a globally-spreading, technical-bureaucratic world civilisation — also means the preservation and protection of one's own culture.

The guidelines of the Federal Republic of Germany's foreign cultural policy, and, above all, its liberal practice in the work of the many institutions active in this policy provide a guarantee for the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" in its efforts to establish itself as an independent liaison agency within its own programme. It would not be in the interest of the Federal Republic of Germany's tried and proven liberal ideas on cultural exchange, nor would it serve the positive effect of the different programmes of the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" if the impression arose that this institution is politically susceptible or prepared to let itself be used as an agent of cultural-foreign interests. That said, it would be unrealistic to overlook the fact that work of the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt" will be performed in a political field of tension. It would also be naive to want to claim complete independence of existing areas of relations and tensions, of constantly recurring sensitive reactions, of the semi-official needs of self-portrayal and political expectations from diverse quarters.

Well-understood personal interest, however — both in regard to the best-possible fulfilment of duties as well as in regard to the safeguarding of essential programme autonomy — requires that decisions are not made in cases of doubt in favour of the long-term important — the cultural — or the short-term — political — aspect.

The author is the director of the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt"

From Roman fortress to capital of electors of Cologne

By Ingelore M. Winter
IN-Press

BONN — Bonn's Adrenauer-Allee begins at the Koblenzer Tor, one of the finest Baroque gates in Germany. This triumphal arch, crowned by a golden archangel Michael, was erected by Max Franz, the last resident Cologne elector, on the foundation of Bonn University. Leading statesmen and kings — including Napoleon, the French emperor, have passed through this gate. 100 metres away from the Alter Zoll, a former city fortification, one can gaze at the Rhine-land landscape and its Seven Mountains — one of the seven finest views in the world, according to natural scientist Alexander von Humboldt. Even today, the centuries-old scenic and architectural beauties stamp the Bonntown-landscape.

Bonn's two-thousand-year-old history began with the Romans. It owes its foundation to Julius Caesar and his successor, Emperor Augustus. After crossing the Alps, his soldiers settled down on the right and left banks of the Rhine. In 11 A.D. they built a Roman "castrum", a fort, called it "Castra Bononiensis", and expanded it into a garrison town. Apart from fortifications and barracks, the Romans also built roads and squares. They lived in the city on the Rhine for almost 400 years. Only the remains of walls and gravestones still re-



mind us of what the Romans once built.

Bonn enjoyed a golden age under the Cologne electors. At the end of the 16th century, Elector and Archbishop Ferdinand of Bavaria declared Bonn as his capital and place of residence. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the little town on the Rhine was embellished with splendid palatial buildings by Italian and French architects. Elector Joseph Clemens, likewise of the Bavarian House of

Wittelsbach, had the city palace, which, with its court gardens, determines the city image today, newly built according to plans by Italian architect Enrico Zucalli. Where once the elector's carriages drove through the inner courtyard, students (about 40,000 in number) now hurry to lectures at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität (University of Bonn). Bonn was one of the numerous seats of court in Germany in the 17th and

18th centuries.

Although smaller than Berlin, Hanover or Munich, it was one of the most magnificent. There was more pomp and splendour than in Prussian Berlin. The Cologne electors from Bavaria and Austria distinguished themselves in Bonn by their sumptuous lifestyle. Ecclesiastical and secular power were identical. Archbishop and Elector Clemens August, who ruled in Bonn from 1723 to 1761, led a particularly

resplendent court life. And as he needed large palaces for this purpose, he had existing buildings rebuilt as palaces. Thus Poppelsdorf Palace was redesigned as a summer residence in Italian style.

Large Versailles served as a model for the small capital of Bonn. And so Clemens August commissioned Francois Cuvillies to rebuild the Augustsburg, a castle in Brühl, between Bonn and Cologne, as a "château de plaisance". Balthasar Neumann, the Baroque architect, created the famous staircase in Brühl Palace where, for decades now, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany has given state banquets. The guests have included Queen Elizabeth II, French President Charles de Gaulle, Emperor Hirohito and American President Ronald Reagan.

Balthasar Neumann also built the "Heilige Stiege" (Holy Staircase) outside the Kreuzbergkirche, a Baroque pilgrimage church near Bonn. Neumann took the Scala Santa in Rome as his model. It was during the recording to plans by Michael Leveilly. The Lord Mayor of Bonn receives foreign state visitors on the flight of steps outside.

Five electors from the Bavarian House of Wittelsbach, and one from the Viennese Hapsburg family ruled in Bonn to the end of the 18th century. The last of the electors was Max Franz, the youngest son of Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. He made Godesberg, to the south of Bonn — where mineral springs were discovered — into a spa, and had the Redoute, the electoral ballroom, built; today, it is Bonn's "parlour" for diplomatic receptions. Bad Godesberg was incorporated into Bonn some years ago and likes to call itself the "diplomatenstadt" as so many ambassadors have their residence there. There was also a "Diplomatic Corps" at the time of the Cologne electors. There were envoys from Vienna, Frankfurt, The Hague, Rome and Venice. Bonn's era as the capital and residence of the Cologne electors came to an end with the French Revolution. Elector Max Franz fled to Brussels, and the French occupied the city. Some 150 years later, Bonn became a governmental metropolis once more under Cologne-born Konrad Adenauer, the first federal chancellor.



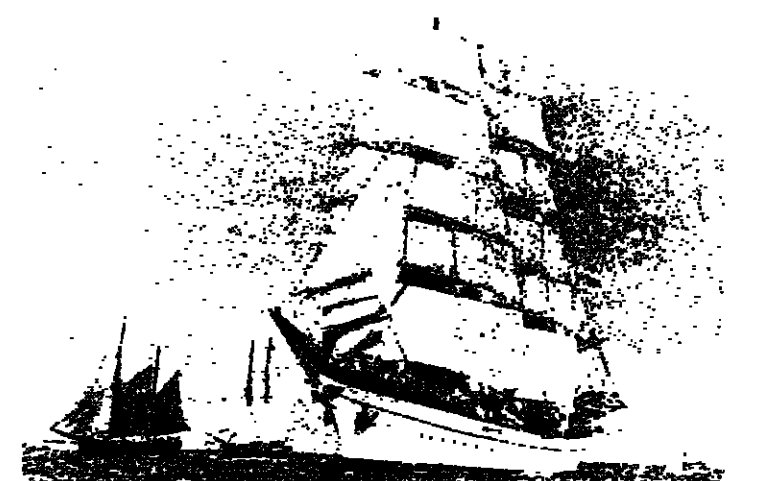
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS: AEG was founded in Berlin. Today, it is one of Germany's biggest electrical concerns with world-wide activities. (IN-Press/AEG)

Windjammers to honour Hamburg's 800th anniversary

HAMBURG (DaD) — Twelve major sailing vessels and about 300 smaller craft will be making for Hamburg this summer for the city-port's 800th anniversary. Vessels from all over Europe and from America are expected to turn up at the port on the Elbe. Their presence will be the highlight of the 11-day sailing festival "Sail 89" (from July 13 to 23) and Hamburg's anniversary celebrations.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a citizen of Hamburg, will be the patron of "Sail 89". During this event there will be an international sailing regatta, beginning on July 22, sailing from Hamburg to Southampton, Lorient, Vilamoura, Barcelona and Toulon. This "Course de l'Europe" will be under the patronage of the president of the European Community Commission, Jacques Delors.

"Sail 89" for Hamburg's anniversary is in fact made up of four events — a stage in this year's "Cutty Sark Tall Ship



Race" of ocean-going sailing vessels, of the "Windjammer" get-together of large sailing ships, a meeting of about 200 tour sailing craft and a guest appearance of about 40 flat-bottomed ships from Holland. There will be an official welcoming ceremony in Hamburg's Town Hall for captains, skippers

and crew members. Many vessels, including the large sailing craft, will be open to the public. From July 19, the Windjammers will be a sight to be seen in Hamburg port. They will arrive on the Elbe from a regatta in Rouen on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is commissioned by the German Federal Government with the technical planning and implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries. The basis for this is a General Agreement with the Federal Government. The development policy guidelines are elaborated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation. The GTZ draws on the facilities available in both the public and private sectors as far as this appears expedient and cost-effective.

The GTZ's main tasks are

- to plan, implement, steer and monitor technical cooperation projects and programs with partners in developing countries,
- to advise other agencies (e.g. German, foreign and private organizations) involved in development programs,
- to recruit, select and prepare experts for assignment and attend to their professional and personal affairs during their employment,
- to plan, procure and ship project equipment and materials to the developing countries,
- to examine all prerequisites for the granting of nonrepayable financial contributions from technical cooperation funds, disbursing such funds according to project progress on the basis of an agreement, to ensure their utilization for the designated purpose and to advise counterpart organizations in the developing country concerned.

The GTZ's legal status as a private company also permits it to accept commissions against payment from third parties, with the approval of the Federal Government ("Special Projects for Foreign Clients"). The services which the GTZ offers within this framework are based on the same development policy concept as technical cooperation projects in the public benefit sector. They include the following activities:

- Assignment of experts (e.g. advisors; appraisers, instructors, medical staff)
- Supplying of materials and equipment (foodstuffs, machines, spare parts)
- Construction of plants and installations (e.g. wells, hospitals, roads)
- Supplying of works and general services (e.g. repair work)

Special Projects for Foreign Clients can be divided up into three categories according to the clients involved and the project recipients:

- Commissions with direct financing are those which are placed with the GTZ by developing countries who finance them out of their own budgets; the projects are generally implemented in these countries themselves (exception: financing of training and up-grading courses for specialists from developing countries in the Federal Republic of Germany).
- In the case of trilateral cooperation the GTZ implements projects on behalf of other donor countries. To date this has related solely to commissions from the Kingdom

of Saudi Arabia which, in the spirit of Islamic solidarity, are for the most part being implemented in countries in Africa's Sahel zone.

- Commissions with international financing are those placed with the GTZ by countries within the framework of projects financed wholly or in part by international organizations (World Bank, European Communities, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, etc.).

Furthermore the GTZ can use its own funds to finance measures on a limited scale; subject to government approval.

The GTZ has a staff of 1,124 at its head office in Eschborn near Frankfurt/Main as well as 1,662 abroad. In addition, there are 391 employees of consulting companies. 2,148 GTZ projects are carried out in more than 100 developing countries. The GTZ processes about 11,800 shipments every year.

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mannheim
boehringer

How expensive is good health?

IF ANYBODY can answer this question — the world would be better off.

What we know to a certain extent is: How expensive is treatment of or recovery from bad health. Amounts that go into trillions of dollars worldwide.

Our status of health is influenced by four main factors:

1. Hereditary weaknesses or deficiencies
2. Environmental conditions
3. Accidents and catastrophes
4. Individual life style

Those who suffer from hereditary ailments, like malformation of limbs, hemophilia, immunodeficiencies, etc. as well as inherited disposition for coronary diseases or diabetes, etc. need the most attention by the medical profession for improvement of their sickness or prevention of major health risks. Regular check-ups by the physicians and educational dialogues with the patients can limit physical discomfort or lingering disaster.

Environmental influences are manifold. It ranges from epidemics infested areas over infected water resources to air pollution. The battle against their control is and should be mainly fought by health and environmental institutions in the individual countries. Most of the epidemics are controllable by mass vaccination. National health authorities as well as the World Health Organisation have adequate programmes but to implement them costs money, much money. It is however well invested, since the treatment of infected people (not to talk of the partial loss of manpower for the economy) is by far higher than the implementation of a country-wide vaccination programme.

It is to be welcomed that governments now direct much more attention to clean air and water. It still needs many educational endeavours to convince people that pollution is created by men and can only be eliminated by men.

Accidents and catastrophes including war actions are inflicted on people with only a minor chance of protection. We should, however, use those means that are available. Seatbelts and head rests in cars have proven to be an excellent protection against front and rear collisions. Parents who allow their children to occupy front seats in a car or even sit unprotected in the back are irresponsible and should be sued like those who caused an accident.

The best control of our health we can exercise by looking after our individual life

style. Many of the so-called civilisation diseases are brought about by excessive or badly balanced food intake, by smoking, drinking, and physical inactivity. Cooking habits are usually passed on from mother to daughter and what was good in the past should be good today. Is it really? Our ancestors did not "enjoy" the facilities for individual transportation, of physical activity reducing devices in homes and at the working place. They did not take it for granted to have an over-heated apartment or house. They had to walk to see and talk to a relative or to do the shopping. Instead of monotonous consumption of TV programmes they were active in talking to each other.

All this necessitated a higher intake of calories at "lax" time, but nowadays?

Smoking is hazardous to one's health. It has been medically proven and smokers should know that they have to "pay" for it in one way or the other.

Excessive intake of alcoholised drinks is harmful not only for the danger of addiction but for the high calory values. Soft drinks are usually over-sweetened and therefore another reservoir of wrong nutritional value.

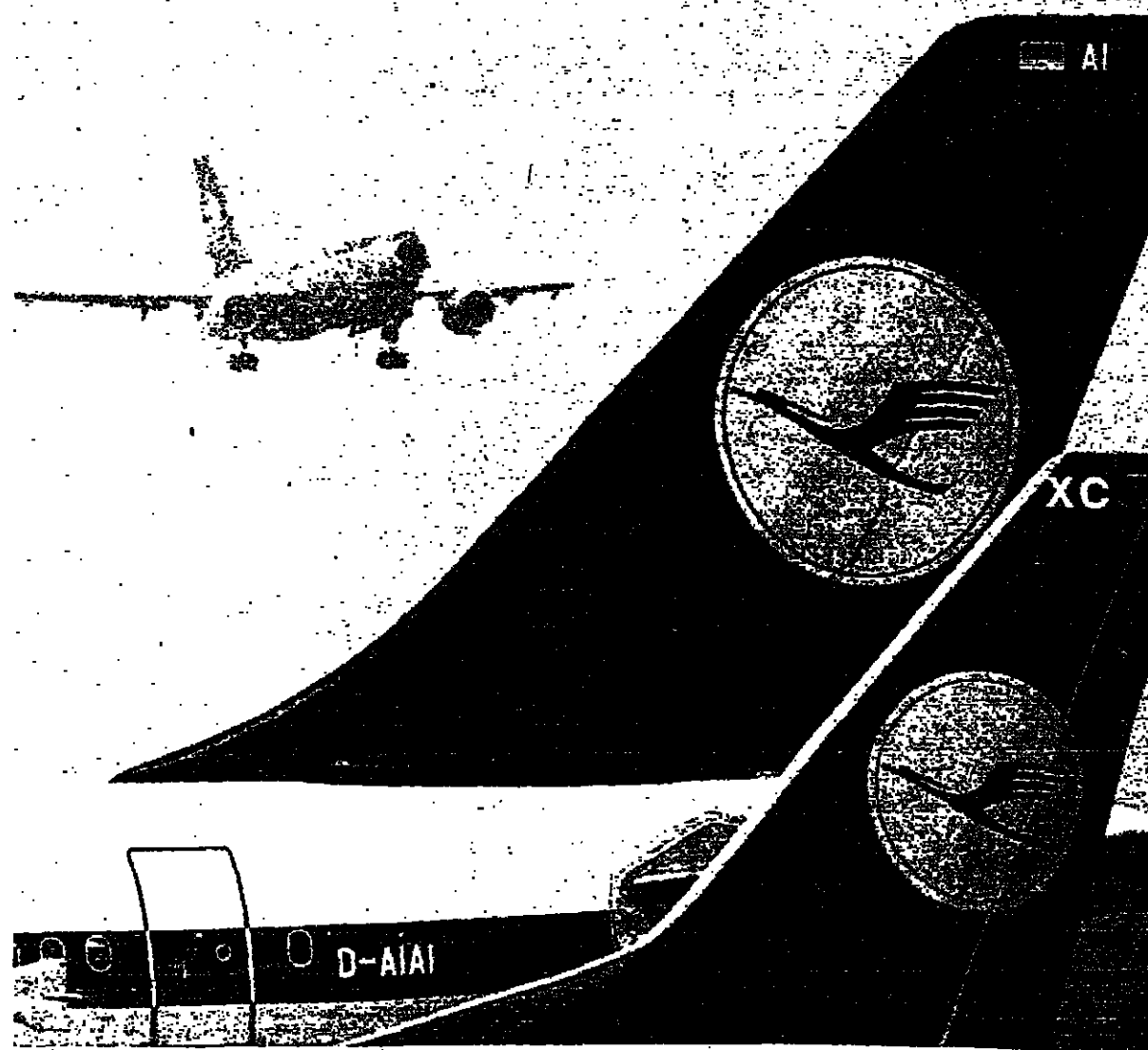
When talking about physical activity which is needed to keep our body "moving" (joints, muscles, blood circulation) we should find the right "dosage". Whatever we think will fit our fitness best (jogging, tracking, work-outs in gyms, etc.) must be started at the lower end and only gradually increased to a performance at which we feel a "healthy exhaustion".

To be healthy is a gift. To preserve it is predominantly our own responsibility. May be medical profession trains us to keep our good health rather than to treat self-inflicted damages. When social security and health care institutions can concentrate their activity and financial funds on those who have become sick without own faults — it would be a step forward to achieve a "payable" health care system.

When, in the end, we all manage to keep air, water and nature clean which still will entail a long and convincing educational process, then, one day, our children may say:
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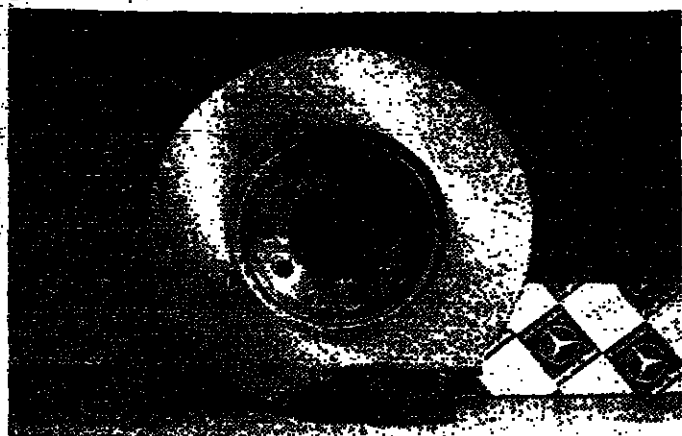
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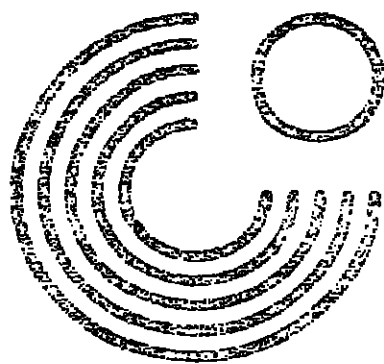
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FORTY YEARS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



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tion with 149 centres in 68 countries.

German language teaching

Teaching German is one of the Goethe Institute's primary tasks. Through its own network of centres worldwide it offers a variety of German language courses. In the Federal Republic of Germany itself, more than 22,000 students attend courses at the 16 Goethe Institute centres every year. The Goethe Institute also promotes German language teaching by cooperation with universities, institutes of adult education and associations of German language teachers in the host country.

German language courses

Apart from general language courses at all levels, the

The institute was established in 1961; it is celebrating its 30th anniversary in 1991.

German language teaching

Since its establishment the institute offers German language courses in the beginners and advanced levels.

Together with the lecturers of the German Academic Exchange Service who are teaching at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University training courses are also organised for German language teachers.

Similar German language courses and teachers' training courses are also organised in East Jerusalem, where a reference library was recently established.

Cultural Activities

In cooperation with the universities and other scientific institutions, with various ministries, with Jordanian cultural institutions and foundations as well as with other German organisations in Germany and in Jordan as well as with the foreign cultural centres, the Goethe Institute, Amman, offers programmes in Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jerusalem (East), Mut'ah and Nablus.

The excellent cooperation with the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany deserves special mention.

These activities, of which several take place under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, other members of the Royal Family and the ministers of the government, comprise concerts (consortium classical, Cherubini and Friends; jazz etc.), exhibitions (German impressionists Liebermann, Sievogl, Cornth; Horst Janssen; New Museum Buildings: O.H. Hajek etc.), films (cycles "German women film directors", "German Literature in the film", Retrospectives Werner Herzog, R.W. Fassbinder, films and videos for children etc.), and lectures/symposiums/seminars (Environmental Pollution; Geology in Jordan; German excavations and excavations with German participation in the Near East; research contributions of German Orientalists; German scholars and artists in the 19th and early 20th century Palestine; The Arab-German Literary Forum etc.).

In all these programmes Jordanian and German artists and scholars are participating. In quite a number of activities the Goethe Institute, Amman, cooperates with the fellow institutes in the region.

The followup contacts and meetings with graduates from German-speaking universities and institutions are gaining increasing importance in the work of the Goethe Institute, Amman. Graduates from German-speaking universities and institutions are cordially invited to contact the Goethe Institute for purposes of mutual information and cooperation.

Our address: Jabal Amman, Al Hikma Street 5, Tel.: 641993.

In this connection the reference library at the institute should be mentioned which is not only of great interest for all those who have received their academic or other professional training in Germany but for all those who want to know more about Germany.

Another important service of the institute is the counselling

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany on May 23, 1989, the Goethe Institute, Amman, presents:

May 16: Lecture: "The Legal Basis and the Organisation for the Preservation of Monuments in the Federal Republic of Germany."

May 20: Exhibition (in cooperation with Lufthansa): "Spotlight Germany"

May 21: Documentary films about Germany (This Country Called Germany);

May 24: A journey in a White and Blue Balloon; The treasures of Germany; The Rhine - Europe Lives on Its Banks; Impressions of Europe);

May 27: Exhibition: "Goethe-Forest" (Near Dana Village, between Tafila and Shobak);

May 30: Exhibition: "Cartoons: 40 Years of the Federal Republic of Germany".

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Thumbnail history of LEYBOLD-HERAEUS

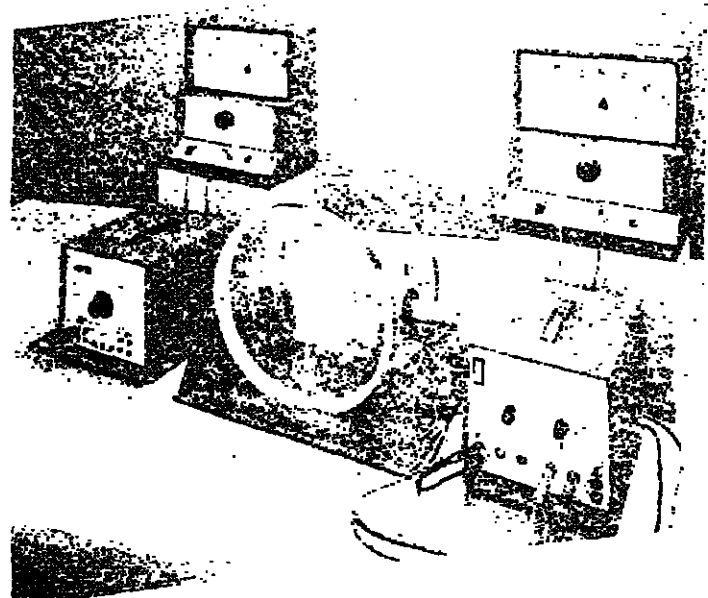
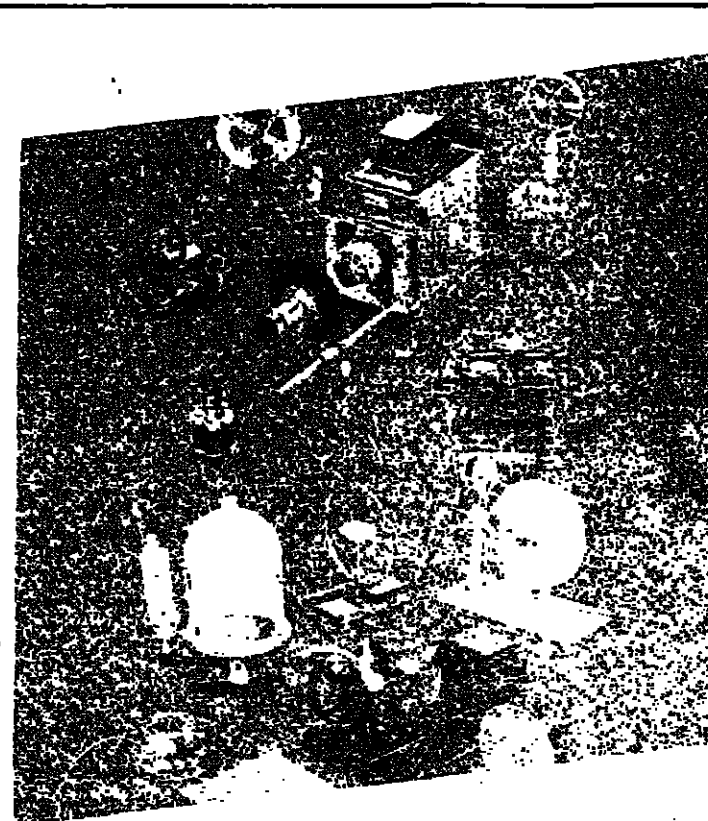
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1854 Entered scientific apparatus field
1859 First sales catalogue
1868 LEYBOLD factories begin production of physics equipment and apparatus
1871 First major foreign order (Quito University)
1906 Entry into vacuum technology, important basic inventions and developments in vacuum generating, handling and application.

HERAEUS

1851 Acquisition of Einhorn apothecary in Hanau
1856 Development of new platinum-melting method
1890 Commencement of manufacture of industrial equipment (pyrometers etc.)
1904 Production of quartz glass burners, first steps towards vacuum process engineering
1915 Entry into vacuum metallurgy, development of melting methods for special alloys, thin film technology, vapour phase coating processes etc.

1967 Two companies merge to form LEYBOLD-HERAEUS GmbH, incorporating following divisions: vacuum systems and components, vacuum process engineering, science and technical education
Emergence as market leader in vacuum technology
1985 Founding of new division measuring and analytical technology, construction of new factory near Cologne for Science and Technical Education Division.


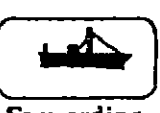
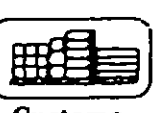
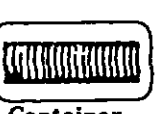




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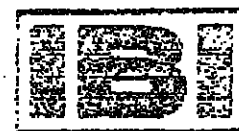
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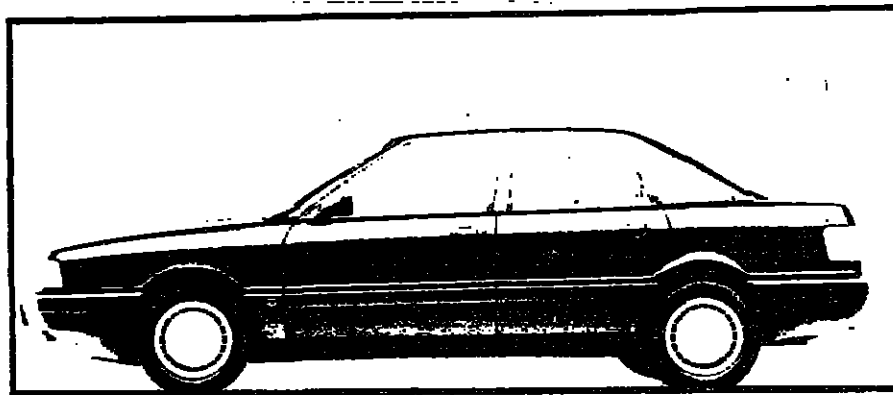


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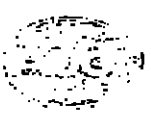
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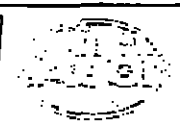
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FORTY YEARS OF
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Memoirs of a Prussian childhood becomes bestseller

By Mark Heinrich
Reuters

HAMBURG, West Germany — The self-help, sex and political polemical on West Germany's non-fiction bestseller list have had to make room for the quaint memoirs of a 79-year-old countess from the vanished land of East Prussia.

The popularity of the book, "Childhood in East Prussia," reveals an enduring cultural nostalgia for the rustic German territory lost in Hitler's war and now shared between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Countess Marion Doenhoff offers a series of vignettes of a genteel youth in the Rococo chateau on the 6,000-hectare country estate where her family had lived since the early 18th century.

"I wrote it after a publisher said to me someone must bear witness to this sunken world, that it was my duty to preserve it for our people today," the countess said in an interview in her Hamburg office.

The Baltic province of East Prussia was for hundreds of years the northeastern edge of German-speaking Europe. It was sprinkled with grandiose estates of the aristocracy, including the Doenhoff family, who enjoyed close ties to German emperors.

In 1945 East Prussia was overrun by Soviet armies advancing on Hitler's crumbling Third Reich. Some 1.4 million East Prussians, including the Doenhoffs, fled West under gruelling hardship, most never to see their homeland again.

Twenty-six years after writing a grim account of her family's flight to the then-Western occupied zone of Germany, Countess Doenhoff has published happier reminiscences of childhood on her estate before World War II. Sales of more than 170,000 copies have kept her book a bestseller since it appeared late last year.

She writes simply of riding horses through shimmering Prussian meadows and cool dark forests. She tells of learning French from tutors at home, of eccentric relatives and famous weekend visitors like Empress Augusta Victoria, wife of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Contemplation of nature

The book's central theme is a loving contemplation of nature — the flat Prussian landscape of fields, lakes and woods, with warm summers and snowy winters. Numerous period photographs enhance the mood.

Nature defines the appeal of her memoir, the countess says. "Contrast our contemporary hectic society, its restlessness, where one can never really concentrate, with the calmness of my youth. You could contemplate all day about the nature around you," she said.

"It was a self-contained world

on the estate. We lived by depending on our servants and were like a big family. Today it is totally different. We are isolated in cities."

"Naturally some readers are old Prussians. But there are many more young ones who fear for our environment. In the book they are drawn by a world not yet spoilt by pollution."

Countess Doenhoff is the co-publisher, along with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, of the liberal weekly newspaper Die Zeit. She is one of the few prominent aristocrats in the solidly middle-class postwar society.

The countess, a petite white-haired woman with a friendly unpretentious manner, displays a vibrant energy belying her age and still travels widely.

A founding member of Die Zeit in 1946 and its publisher since 1972, she has won numerous awards for her books and essays on domestic and foreign affairs and continues to write regularly for the weekly.

The night after the Doenhoffs fled their estate in January 1945, the chateau was burned down by Soviet soldiers. The ramparts around the estate were dynamited a few years later.

Where the countess grew up is now Soviet territory. It is a military zone normally off-limits to Westerners.

Reconciliation drive

The countess, a liberal who has long backed reconciliation with Germany's old enemies in Eastern Europe, has been offered a visa by Soviet officials to return "home."

"But I never have. Why would I want to? Friedrichstein (the chateau) is just a heap of rubble today," she said.

Some 12 million Germans migrated to the West from outlying territories of the pre-war Reich that were overrun by the Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe.

The migrants integrated successfully in the new postwar democracy of West Germany. But the upheaval remains a traumatic memory, and misty memoirs of life in old eastern provinces like Silesia and East Prussia can usually be found in bookshops.

The countess remains deeply attached to her extinct homeland but is not bitter at having lost it.

She says East Prussia was a victim of her own nation's war crimes and has no sympathy for rightist exile groups who continue to claim the lost Eastern territories as their own.

The exiles' agitating at annual "homeland congresses" often alarms West Germany's Soviet Bloc neighbors.

"But recovery is no goal, she said. "And anyway, since we are now entering an era of East-West pragmatism, perhaps these borders will no longer be so important, so that people who really yearn to return home can actually return."

Transistors: The end of silicon

By Jacques Baudeneau

PARIS — The main drawback with silicon-based semi-conductors is in the way they are manufactured. They require several stages and difficult, costly technologies. That is why few countries (Japan, the USA, West Germany, the Netherlands) produce them industrially.

Hence the interest of the high performance thin film molecular transistor, the first of its kind, recently produced by a team of French researchers. It is easier to manufacture and less expensive, even though its amplifying function is just as effective and its reliability is considerably higher than for amorphous silicon. The degree of impurity they can tolerate is respectively one per cent and one per million (the conductivity of semi-conductors varies with the concentration of impurities).

The French National Telecommunications Studies Centre (CNST) is already using this new product for the flat liquid-crystal screen it is developing.

In the long run, within two years, it is likely to replace

monocrystalline silicon in all its applications. As it has seven different states of oxidation (compared to two for silicon: the binary system), it is even considered that it will facilitate the development of so-called intelligent computers.

The new transistor uses lutetium biphthalocyanine, a synthetic molecule whose structure resembles that of haemoglobin. It is traditionally used as a colouring for blue and black ink.

This remarkable success, which finally opens up the prospect of France having an industry in semi-conductors, is owed to the fifty or so researchers grouped together in the interdisciplinary Materials Group on Molecular Materials (GRIMM), financed for two thirds by the French National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS). As early as 1986, GRIMM was at the origin of the earliest molecular semi-conductors (with the synthesis of materials and the demonstration of their electric properties) and made the first prototype, but, at that time, its performances were still very low.



Fabrication of a semi-conductor



The Bamako Initiative: a way forward or a step back?

By Barbara Bernander

Despite immunisation and other health care facilities, Africa remains the one continent where the overall child death toll is rising. A major new initiative to provide essential drugs has been launched — but already has its critics.

NEW YORK — People in Africa are to pay for their own medicines. Under the banner of what is becoming known as the Bamako Initiative, this is the way in which many African countries intend carrying out their health care services.

The United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, at its April annual meeting in New York, unanimously decided to support the initiative.

Payment for health care in poor countries is a controversial issue. But in Africa, where tottering economies are cutting health budgets with disastrous effects, UNICEF feels this might be the only viable option for revitalising health services.

Drugs are invariably in critically short supply in many parts of the continent. The intention is now to improve primary health care services in rural areas through the supply of essential drugs.

If successful, it is hoped that the system will encompass virtually all of Sub-Saharan Africa during the 1990s.

But other organisations dealing with Africa are concerned that the initiative will decrease the access of the poor to drugs.

In September 1987, African health ministers attending the World Health Organisation's 37th regional meeting in Bamako, the capital of Mali, examined the health care crisis in their continent.

It is a crisis, UNICEF explains, which presents a bleak future for Africa's children: "if present trends continue, Africa by the year 2000 will have 14% of the world's population but more than 40% of its infant and child deaths."

UNICEF also notes that, despite immunisation and other health care, Africa is the one continent where child mortality is rising.

At their meeting, the African ministers considered a new financing strategy aimed at enabling communities to take charge of local health needs.

One feature of this is the im-

porting of basic essential drugs

for distribution through health centres, with patients paying for treatment or drugs. A publication by UNICEF's newly created Bamako Initiative Management Unit (BIMU), summarises its standpoint: "The concept of charging for health care through government health channels holds the promise that, even on modest budgets, nations have a chance to build sustainable health networks in the remotest of regions."

Covering costs

UNICEF hopes that, taken a step further, the sale of essential drugs, supplied by ministries of health through community health centres and posts, on a cost-plus basis, should yield enough money to pay for new supplies, as well as for local operating costs.

Several U.N. agencies, with UNICEF and WHO taking the lead, are actively supporting the new initiative of direct community involvement in primary health care.

But, as the BIMU manager, Fuad Kronfol, stresses: "This is an African initiative. UNICEF and WHO are only partners in the endeavour."

Getting the scheme off the ground will be difficult and UNICEF and WHO are canvassing donors for assistance. First to come forward has been the Italian Government, with a grant of U.S. \$1.1 million to be used for preparatory actions.

UNICEF itself has committed U.S. \$2 million until the end of this year, and is planning an additional \$10.5 million from general resources, as well as asking for more than \$30 million in supplementary funding.

Even though UNICEF puts a price tag for essential drugs in Africa at a modest U.S. 50 cents a year per person, given the continent's burgeoning millions, the start-up cost will be considerable. UNICEF is gearing up for major funding.

The hope is that donor countries will provide the first financing for countries with severe currency restrictions to buy essential drugs. As the scheme gets under

way, and as local revolving funds are generated, this reliance on outside help should lessen.

A section of the report tabled at the April meeting dealt with experiences in cost recovery in a number of small-scale health maintenance programmes, notably in Benin which has operated such projects since 1983 with input from West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Encouraged by these successes, the Benin government plans to extend selected primary health care and mother and child health care — PHCMCH — to all districts in the country by 1993.

In Guinea too, the report said, the government has espoused the idea with enthusiasm and it is probably the country most advanced in implementing the Bamako Initiative. Work has already begun in 101 health centres, almost 30% of the total; if resources permit, the aim is to reach all 346 sub-prefectures by next year.

Nigeria's experience, with community-financed primary health care, it already has its own essential drugs programme — has demonstrated the willingness of community members to pay fair prices for commodities or services, particularly when they have been active participants in the planning process.

Other countries actively pursuing the aims of the initiative include Zaire, Kenya, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania and Togo.

On the other hand, a number of questions have been raised, notably by NGOs and some potential donor countries.

Poorest of the poor

Some consider it indefensible that the "poorest of the poor" — often the landless, migrants or female-headed households — should pay for their own health care. Even more, it is noted that, although the needs of these poor people for health and medical services are greater than the average population, they will be neglected because they will not be represented on local health committees and will not be able to pay the user charges.

However, this is being refuted by African countries considering the Bamako Initiative. Those demonstrably unable to pay, they say, will not be expected to do so. Their health costs will be absorbed by the community or the government.

But again, critics argue that despite this, many poor people would rather forgo treatment than publicly admit to being indigent. And if large numbers can-

not pay, will extra costs fall on people who can — perhaps making the whole scheme uneconomic?

Concern is also being voiced as to whether there will be over- or under-prescription of drugs. And, it is asked, can local communities manage such a scheme, with the stocktaking and financial stewardship that it entails? How will drugs be paid for, and how will the prices be set?

Arising from these are basic issues as: Will importing drugs adversely affect local pharmaceutical production? Are central governments abdicating responsibility of providing primary health care at all levels?

An important question concerns the long-term sustainability of the initiative: does the whole system depend on a continual flow of drugs from donor countries, and if so, what will happen if this stops?

Those involved with the initiative acknowledge that training of health care workers and communities is an essential ingredient for success. For instance, Benin has developed charts for common diseases that are both training and management tools for more appropriate treatment and rational drug use. Written into WHO and UNICEF conditions is a heavy emphasis on funding for training at all levels.

However, international health organisations are wary of basing a multi-million dollar enterprise on the short-term success of one small project.

As Richard Laing, from the Zimbabwe Essential Drugs Action Programme, warned in an article submitted to the British medical journal, The Lancet, "each country is different and it is unlikely that any blanket solution will solve all problems of providing PHCMCH services in Sub-Saharan Africa within five years."

He also shares the concern of NGOs that issues regarding financing, management structures, rational use of drugs, equity and coordination must be resolved before the programme is implemented.

UNICEF officials involved with the Bamako Initiative are eager to admit that they recognise the difficulties and reservations that are being voiced.

But as BIMU manager Kronfol puts it: "We don't have too many options in Africa today. If we do nothing, the cost in human terms will be terrible."

This, for the moment at least, is the one fear that all health organisations share. PANOS

Dayak tribesmen settle down

By Elizabeth Pisani
Reuters

UJOH BILANG — For centuries the Dayak tribesmen of Borneo have slashed trees, burned away the undergrowth, planted seeds and then gone hunting, returning to harvest the rice before moving to repeat the cycle elsewhere.

Now the Indonesian government is giving land rights to logging and mining companies, confining the Dayaks to ever-decreasing spaces, and forcing them back to old planting sites before the soil regains its fertility.

"As long as the forest was more or less limitless and they could keep moving for 50 years before coming back to the same place, slash-and-burn was the ideal form of farming," said Agriculturalist Jasper Zijlstra.

"But now they have to go back after five, sometimes even two years," he said. "It's not just that rice can't grow well then, it's that if everything is burned up, leached out again so quickly, even the jungle won't grow back."

Environmentalists say shifting cultivators, once they have been boxed into a small area, cause more damage than loggers because the consequences of their methods last longer.

"Of course the loggers remain the bogeyman, because the government can hardly go around blaming the Indonesian people and their traditions," said one analyst who studies land use in jungle areas.

He and his colleagues, consultants to the government, estimate that roving tribes kill off 70 per cent of the million or so hectares of Indonesian forest lost each year.

Some specialists like Zijlstra, who runs a farming project four days by riverboat from the nearest city, Samarinda, believe that the only escape route for the Dayaks is to give up their nomadic farming habits and learn to stay put.

His project, sponsored by the Catholic church, teaches Dayaks to farm crops like high yielding wet-land rice, which can be grown year after year in the same place.

"It's hard. They have never had to work before and while

they don't mind the idea, they want proof that it's worth it before they start. But until they work, no proof," Zijlstra told reporters during a recent visit to the project.

Two rice crops sown in the projects demonstration fields since it began in 1987 have proved little. The first was eaten by birds, the second by deer.

"It's all tied up, this development thing," Zijlstra said. "The loggers come in, they bring money and things like schools and electricity which need money, and which everyone wants."

As he spoke a group of elderly Dayak women, some with five centimetres looped earlobes and tribal tattoos, loaded baskets of vegetables — one of the project's successes — for sale to timber camps upriver.

The move from subsistence and barter to a cash economy was swift and dramatic, and the marketplace has provided Zijlstra with stiff competition for his workers.

"More than anything, I need a magnet to keep people here. They just want to run around looking for gold, to the city, wherever the life is," said Zijlstra, who came to Ujoh Bilang through the British aid agency Voluntary Service Overseas.

Settlement is crucial to protect the Dayaks as well as the forest. Jakarta recognises traditional land rights only if there is evidence of five years of continuous cultivation.

Without that, the government can sign the rights over to powerful timber companies, leaving the Dayaks with still less land to roam.

The Dayaks themselves recognise their current predicament. "Our (dry-land) rice fields are giving us less and less. We do want to stay in one place and learn the new ways. But we have done it this way a long time," said an old Dayak man, baring a row of gold teeth in a grin. "It is hard for us."

"It certainly is hard," agreed Zijlstra. "The people here still cut each head of rice individually with a special little knife. I am trying to move them up to modern technology, to get them to use a scythe."

Freedom from stress helps delay AIDS!?

By Margaret Owen

SAN FRANCISCO: Earlier this year the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in San Francisco, heard presentations of papers from two researchers suggesting that absence of stress could halt the progress of HIV infection.

The research, conducted by doctors in the University Hospitals of Texas and San Francisco, focussed exclusively on the virus in homosexual patients. One study found that men who were infected with HIV but had not progressed to AIDS were less stressed and more confident. The other found that low levels of tension and depression were associated with a high number of disease-fighting immune cells in 18 patients with AIDS.

However, the same study discovered that those who were distressed in a group of 104 men with early symptoms of AIDS also had large quantities of immune cells, highlighting the difficulty in interpreting this kind of study. One problem is that it is not possible to distinguish, out of stress and stage of infection, which factor is cause and which effect.

Notwithstanding any effect on the progress of AIDS, freedom from stress obviously makes for a happier existence. And at the International Conference on AIDS in Stockholm last year, Communia Incontro, an Italian non-government organisation with 25 years' experience of re-

habilitating young drug users, and the Italian National Institute of Health (an independent centre) showed how life in a particular type of therapeutic community — where absence of stress and presence of positive thinking are important factors in the programme — also has a beneficial effect.

Dr. Giuseppe Marasca, of the National Institute, presented preliminary analysis on 138 residents, previously intravenous drug users, of the therapeutic communities — there are 70 in Italy. He told how the progress of HIV seems to be slowed under the Communia Incontro regime of absence of stress, support, work, no drugs, no sexual relations and a healthy diet.

Hardly anyone seems to remember the paper, and the major forces in the world health community were absent from the meeting organised by Communia Incontro and the Institute last September in Sicily, which admittedly did clash with a big AIDS in Africa conference in Tanzania.

Notwithstanding the extreme scepticism and disbelief of the medical establishment and the World Health Organisation, the claim of 50 cases of "seroconversion" — people who once had a positive HIV-antibodies test but now test negative — has been greeted with hope by those working closely with drug users.

In Italy about two-thirds of AIDS cases have occurred in drug users, a proportion which is unparalleled in any other country — People News/Features.

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Saudi Arabia said proposing new price floor for OPEC oil

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Saudi Arabia plans to revive a proposal to eliminate OPEC's target price of \$18 per barrel and replace it with a price floor of \$15 per barrel, the weekly Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

Saudi Arabia is proposing the price floor as the best means to protect members' revenue, it said.

MEES quoted from a telex dispatched by Oil Minister Hisham Nazir asking that the proposal be put on the agenda of the conference of OPEC oil ministers scheduled for June 5 in Vienna.

The proposal, first floated at the conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in November, was dropped at the time with the understanding that it would be revived at the next conference, MEES said.

The Saudi Arabian government believes that the adoption by OPEC of a minimum sale price protects the revenues of

member countries from any deterioration due to any unforeseen circumstances which may lead to a price collapse, the telex said.

"Saudi Arabia is also of the opinion that eliminating the \$18 per barrel as the target price permits the price to be set by market forces according to supply and demand condition of the market," it said.

The Saudi minister did not spell out how the floor would be guaranteed, but it would apparently be a trigger price that prompt OPEC to take collective action to shore up the market.

Other OPEC members discouraged the Saudi proposal last November, viewing it as an attempt to water down the benchmark price.

At the meeting, group mem-

bers agreed to establish a 18.5 million barrel per day production ceiling. Despite minor quota violations, the agreement has pushed spot market prices several dollars above the benchmark \$18 per barrel price.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has predicted that prices could go as high as \$26 per barrel, but some OPEC members are expected to push at the June conference for an overall quota increase of between one million and 1.5 million barrels per day.

Syrian output rising
As to oil producers outside OPEC, MEES reported that they have reduced their output by about 400,000 barrels per day — well above the level set to help OPEC shore up prices.

MEES also said that Syrian oil production is expected to reach 400,000 barrels per day by the end of the year.

The weekly reported that Syrian Oil Minister Mtanios Habib said in an interview that Syrian

production, currently at 350,000 barrels per day, would increase by 50,000 barrels by the end of 1989.

The increase will be from new production coming on stream from existing discoveries, the minister said, adding that "this will be a crucial year for exploration in Syria."

Last February, seven independent producers agreed to help OPEC try to stabilising the market by reducing output by 291,255 barrels per day.

The seven — Mexico, China, Oman, Egypt, Angola, Malaysia and the Soviet Union — will gauge production cutbacks for the rest of the year on what the OPEC ministers decide at their June conference.

Non-OPEC members said they are concerned about OPEC members producing above their individual quotas, MEES said. It did not name individual countries, but the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait have both been pushing for higher OPEC quotas.



Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab (centre) addresses the seminar (Petra photo)

Specialised Arab economic seminar opens in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised seminar on appraising progress in the implementation of 24 projects in the Arab World opened in Amman Monday with the participation of seven countries including Jordan.

The two-day meeting, which was organised by the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (AIGC) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, will conduct an assessment of inter-Arab projects being implemented in Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco and North Yemen.

Each Arab country will present a study on its national investment climate and the meeting will review two working papers — one prepared by the AIGC on the negative and positive elements in the projects and the other by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on areas for investment in Jordan in view of its social and economic potentials and its central geographical location.

The meeting was addressed by Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab who said that the seminar reflects the concerned countries' interest and that of the AIGC in highlighting inter-Arab cooperation and assessing their degree of success.

It is hoped that the meeting will come up with proposals that would provide further facilities for capital flow within the Arab region and so contribute towards pan-Arab socio-economic development, the minister said.

AIGC Director-General Ma'mun Ibrahim told the meeting that the seminar aims to focus attention on the need to divert Arab funds which are now deposited in foreign banks to finance Arab projects.

According to available statistics, Arab funds accumulated in foreign banks last year stood at \$455 billion and the Arab World's overall wealth abroad is estimated at \$670 billion, according to Ibrahim.

He said that in the past three decades, Arab countries have displayed increasing interest in investing Arab funds in the Arab World which, he said, serves as the most suitable area for investment. But, he noted, more serious efforts are now needed to put this line of thinking into practice.

Ibrahim referred to the inter-Arab economic and investment agreements concluded in the past three decades and the creation of Arab economic groupings which, he said, contribute towards enhancing pan-Arab economy.

In the past year a total of \$9.9 billion have been invested in joint Arab projects, Ibrahim said and added that the seminar hopes to focus on the negative and positive aspects of investments with a view to benefitting from constructive and favourable experiences and subjecting the negative results to proper and detailed study.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative in Jordan, Ali Atiq, addressed the session referring to the AIGC's role in pooling Arab resources and boosting the process of investments in the Arab World.

The UNDP has been active in backing such trend and has contributed towards the implementation of 20 projects in Jordan of which three are under scrutiny by the current seminar.

These projects, he noted, are designed to promote industrial training, diversifying national exports and organising the local labour market.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Chinese want more Jordanian potash

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting team from the Chinese Sincom Company called Monday on Ali Nsour, director-general of the Arab Potash Company (APC) to discuss prospects of increasing imports of Jordanian potash. China is the second largest importer of Jordanian potash after India, importing nearly 300,000 tonnes annually, according to APC sources. Nsour welcomed the team and outlined the company's development and future production and marketing plans. The Chinese visitors expressed willingness to maintain trade links with Jordan. The team will make a field trip to the APC plant near the southern tip of the Dead Sea at Ghor Al Safi and will call also at Aqaba to examine production and exporting operations. This is the second team of its kind to visit Jordan after a visit to China by an APC delegation which promoted potash sales in China.

Jordanian towns, villages get loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) announced Monday that it provided JD 385,000 in loans to municipal councils in Jordan last month to help them carry out municipal projects. It said that the bank last month signed deals to provide an additional sum of JD 290,000 in future loans to several municipalities. Nearly 62 per cent of the loans benefit villages and towns around the capital.

Mubarak calls for debt relief

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told an international food conference Monday that creditor nations should write off some Third World debt so the money could be used to eradicate hunger. "I hope your conference will be able to hold contacts with the industrialised countries to give up a percentage of debts owed by Third World countries to finance food projects," Mubarak said in a statement read on his behalf to the World Food Council (WFC). Mubarak said at least 512 million people had died of hunger so far this decade. The WFC, a U.N.-affiliated body formed in 1974 to deal with political issues behind hunger, opened a four-day conference in Cairo Monday. Egypt, the most populous Arab state, has foreign debts of more than \$43 billion and lacks credits to provide enough food for its 54 million people.

Cyprus Airways buys Airbus A320

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Cyprus Airways, the island's national carrier, acquired the first of five Airbus A-320 airliners, the government announced Monday. The new aircraft will be put into immediate service on short and medium haul routes linking Cyprus with Europe and the Middle East, said a company statement. Cyprus Airways was one of the first airlines to choose Airbus aircraft for its fleet and is currently operating four wide-bodied A-310s. It became one of the first five launching airlines in the A-320 programme and the first to choose this type of aircraft with the new IAE V2500 engine. The A-320 is a 165-seat, completely computerised jet.

Britain sees bright oil future

LONDON (R) — Britain will continue to be a major producer of crude oil for at least 25 years, Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson said. "It is a very promising picture," Parkinson told parliament. "Our reserves are going to last for a considerably longer period than anyone ever originally dreamt of." When North Sea exploration began in the 1960s, officials forecast that Britain would revert to being a net importer of oil and gas by the 1990s.

'Better to have partners than creditors'

Mexicans anticipate investment flood under new law

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Business leaders say they expect a tide of new foreign money following last week's liberalisation of the foreign investment, which they hope will help whittle down the country's huge foreign debt.

The law lifted the regulation in effect since 1973 that prohibited foreign investors from owning more than 49 per cent of any

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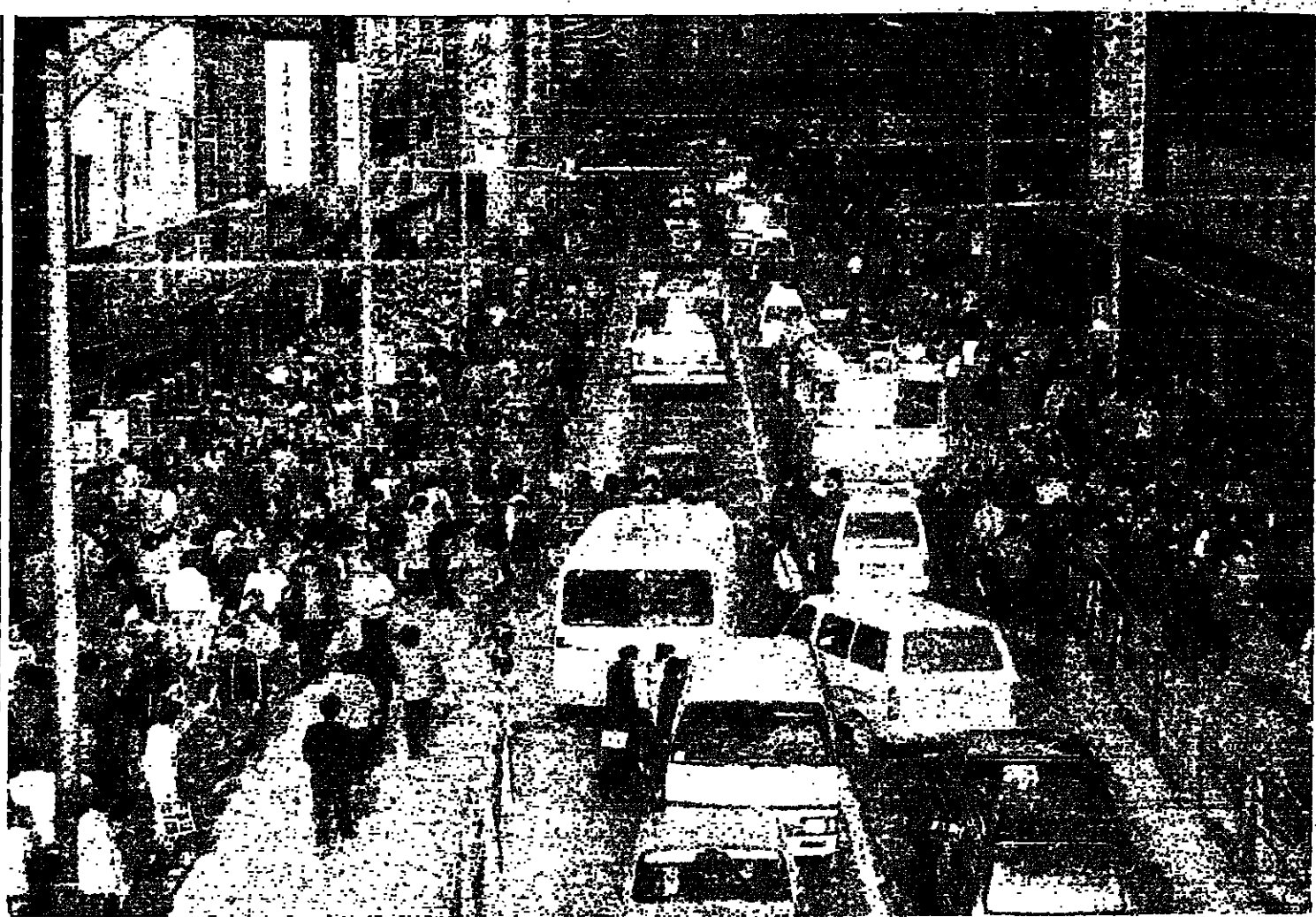
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One of the main streets in Shanghai

Shanghai faces mounting losses

SHANGHAI (R) — Political unrest in Shanghai is inflicting growing economic losses and could even trigger strikes by angry workers, foreign diplomats and Chinese workers said Monday.

Workers from a number of factories in this east China city said they were not striking yet but there were work slowdowns in passive resistance to authorities.

"We are angry," said a worker from an affiliate of the huge Baoshan steel plant as he stood in front of Communist Party headquarters in a driving early morning rain.

"We are showing up for work but we don't do anything. Morale is very low," he added.

China's factories are known for their overstaffing and inefficiency but workers said that productivity had fallen to a new low.

"We are registering our protest on the job," said a worker at a truck plant. "We spend the day talking about politics."

Workers said they were able to collect their basic pay just by showing up for work, and they were willing to forego bonuses tied to output.

Shanghai, China's biggest city with a population of 12 million, is also its industrial hub.

It provided one sixth of all national revenue last year and earned \$4.5 billion of foreign exchange from its exports — nearly 10 per cent of the national total.

The city contains China's largest port and one of its biggest steel mills and is also a major centre for production of textiles, garments and chemicals.

But it has been losing out under economic reforms which allowed rural areas to build their own factories, using raw materials which previously went to Shanghai.

This has forced the city to buy expensive materials on the free market or from abroad, a burden which has put many Shanghai factories into the red.

The student protest campaign is focussed on "freedom and democracy" rather than economic matters but it has struck a powerful chord with workers, who have joined their marches in large numbers.

Thousands of students and workers have taken to Shanghai's streets each day for nearly a week, with the ranks of labourers swelling in the early evening after the end of their shifts.

Buses parked in the city centre Sunday were painted with slogans calling for a general strike.

Though workers said they were reluctant to strike, they added that a crackdown in Peking, where protests have brought more than one million people into the streets on some days, could trigger industrial action in Shanghai.

"We are waiting to see what happens in Peking," a worker said. "If the government uses force in Peking, it could provoke the workers here."

Shanghai's main newspapers published a call from the city government to maintain production and preserve public order.

"Many of the city's main roadways have been blocked (by demonstrators)," said the Xinmin Evening News on Sunday. "It has seriously affected deliveries of raw materials and daily necessities."

Western diplomats said that they had no way of calculating the amount of damage to the economy so far but that city officials were worried.

"Obviously, they are concerned about losses and the possibility of strikes," a Western diplomat said. "They admit there have been a lot of economic losses."

Other diplomats said the extent of losses would depend on how long the protests continued, and how the authorities in Peking dealt with the political crisis.

Workers said they regretted the economic disruption in a city that is battling to modernise its economy and regain the status it held before the communists came to power in 1949, as one of Asia's key commercial centres.

"But this is important," said a worker. "We have to accept the losses."

Investors in Hong Kong dump stocks, buy U.S. dollars
In Hong Kong, investors reacted to China's political crisis Monday by frantically dumping stocks and switching their money

into U.S. dollars, financial analysts said.

Waves of panic selling sent the Hong Kong stock market tumbling 10.8 per cent as it shed 339.06 points to end the day at 2,806.57 points, the greatest single day drop since the October 1987 market crash.

The Hong Kong dollar, which dropped more than 100 points Friday in anticipation of a crackdown in Peking, opened weaker Monday as smaller investors clamoured to convert their savings into U.S. dollars, foreign exchange dealers said.

But the local dollar later strengthened, dragged up by a stronger U.S. dollar to which it is officially tied.

Dealers said the Hong Kong dollar's gains were less than those posted by the U.S. dollar, which hit a three year high, indicating currency switching by smaller investors.

"There's a feeling either crack- ed skulls or anarchy are going to emerge," said William Phillips, managing director of Baring Securities of Peking. "Neither is good for business."

Dealers said attention remained fixed firmly on the standoff between student demonstrators and the army in Peking with fears that bloodshed may occur mounting with every rumour sweeping through the market.

"They all proved false but no one could talk about anything else," said an American stockbroker.

With only eight years to go until China resumes sovereignty of the British colony, the political turmoil has brought Hong Kong's post-1997 prospects sharply into focus and people don't like what they see, political analysts said.

More than one million Hong Kong people took to the streets Sunday in an unprecedented display of support for rebellious students in Peking, the biggest ever demonstration in Hong Kong's 148 year history.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, May 22, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	Swiss franc	298.6	304.8
Pound Sterling	846.0	866.7	French franc	78.9	80.4
Deutschmark	266.8	272.1	Japanese yen (for 100)	376.6	386.9
			Dutch guilder	236.8	241.5
			Swedish crown	79.4	80.8
			Italian lira (for 100)	36.7	37.4
			Belgian franc (for 10)	127.5	129.9

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.5760/70	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1925/35	Canadian dollar	
	2.0125/35	Deutschmarks	
	2.2693/2703	Dutch guilders	
	1.7965/75	Swiss francs	
	42.10/18	Belgian francs	
	6.8150/8200	French francs	
	1458/1459	Italian lire	
	141.95/142.10	Japanese yen	
	6.7525/75	Swedish crowns	
	7.2270/2320	Norwegian crowns	
	7.8275/8325	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	359.00/359.50	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — Strong gains on overseas markets on Friday and a weaker Australian dollar pushed up Australian shares. The All Ordinaries index closed 17.2 points higher at 1,579.4.

TOKYO — Shares closed mixed in extremely light trade. The 225-share Nikkei index firmed 65.90 points to 34,067.86.

HONG KONG — The Hang Seng index plunged on concern about unrest in China and closed near the day's low at 2,806.57, down 339.06. Turnover hit a post-crash record.

SINGAPORE — Prices fell over a broad front, mainly due to heavy selling by Hong Kong fund managers nervous about unrest in China. The Straits Times industrial index fell 16.97 to 1,292.74.

BOMBAY — Prices ended lower in quiet trading with investors sitting on the sidelines.

FRANKFURT — Share prices were mixed with an overall easier bias in an active bourse as the dollar continued its surge above 2.00 marks. The DAX index was down 5.31 points at 1,345.10.

ZURICH — Prices closed mixed with a steady undertone as many investors remained on the sidelines due to uncertainty about the dollar. The Swiss performance index firmed 2.4 to 1,009.3.

PARIS — Share prices ended firmer despite the surge in the dollar but trading was quiet. The 50-share price indicator ended 0.18 per cent up.

LONDON — Prices were sharply off in late trading, standing at day's lows on the back of a decline on Wall Street. By 1444GMT the FTSE index was 40.9 points down at 2,163.8.

NEW YORK — Stocks gave up early gains with blue chips dropping sharply as they advanced on profit-taking and futures-related selling. The Dow was off nine at 2492 after being ahead about 14 points earlier.

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Watson downs Benn

LONDON (AP) — Michael Watson, absorbing a barrage of blows and counter-punching brilliantly, knocked out Nigel Benn at 1:34 of a round six and took Benn's Commonwealth middleweight boxing title Sunday in a thrilling all-British showdown.

The bout, televised coast-to-coast in the United States, lived up to expectations as the two fighters produced one of the most electrifying contests for years in a British ring.

Watson, the underdog despite being ranked one place above Benn in the World Boxing Council listings — No. 3 against No. 4 — used his superior technical skills to wear down the big-punching Benn and shook his opponent with a right to the eye in the middle of round six.

Benn turned away as if to complete the punch but was ordered to box on, and walked straight into a left jab which put him down.

Although on his feet at nine, Benn was counted out and suffered his first professional defeat. Watson improved to 23-1-1.

Outside, the heavyweight division, no build-up to a fight involving two Britons had endured so much hype as Sunday's contest. Benn entered the ring expected in a makeshift tent in north London — wearing a dazzling silver and gold suit and flanked by a battalion of fusilier guards.

As the atmosphere in the capacity 6,700 arena reached fever pitch, Benn began by exploding his renowned heavy artillery on Watson. But the challenger protected his chin superbly and absorbed most of Benn's bombs on the gloves.

Benn, nicknamed "The dark destroyer" and winner of all his previous fights by knockout — 14 of them inside two rounds — tried incessantly to blast his way through Watson's high-held guard.

But in doing so, he left himself exposed and was badly shaken in the fourth and fifth rounds by Watson's crisp counter-punching.

Each time, Benn recovered to move back on the attack, kidding Watson he wasn't hurt and hammering his fellow Londoner back against the ropes in a non-stop war of aggression.

But in the sixth round, the explosive contest ended when Benn ran out of punching power and was knocked out.

The ring was immediately engulfed with fans as Watson erupted with joy and fell into the arms of his manager, Mickey Duff.

Rutherford quits Indy

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — The fastest Indianapolis 500-mile race field in history was filled Sunday, but it will be without three-time winner Johnny Rutherford, whose engine blew as he made a final qualifying attempt.

Rutherford was on the track in four-time champion A.J. Foyt's backup car as the gun sounded to end qualifications for next Sunday's race.

He would have been allowed to complete his four-lap speed trial, but the engine blew as he entered turn two of the first lap of the Indianapolis motor speedway track.

Rutherford had been bumped out of the field 30 minutes earlier when Rich Vogler recorded a qualification time slightly faster than Rutherford's speed.

The 33 fastest cars in qualifying start in the race. Fastest Sunday was Billy Vukovich III at 348.28 kph.

Vukovich, who was named race rookie of the year last May, has an impressive Indy pedigree. His father was the top rookie in 1968 and his grandfather won the race in 1953 and 1954.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

TOMMY STARS AGAIN

Both vulnerable: North deals.

NORTH
♠ 9
♥ K J 10 9
♦ Q J 2
♣ A K 9 6 5

EAST
♠ 10 8 7
♥ A 7 5 4 3
♦ J 6 5 4 3
♣ 10 8 7

SOUTH
♠ A K 5 2
♥ A Q 8 2
♦ A K 8
♣ 3 2

The bidding:
North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

Opening lead: Four of ♣.

At the club, it was business as usual for Trump Coup Tommy. While he had held slightly more than his fair share of the cards, suits had been breaking well so Tommy had muffed his usual quota of easy contracts. As our readers are aware, Tommy jakes center stage only when Trumps break badly.

When this hand came along, Tommy actually bid it well—much to the surprise of everyone at the table. Despite his 20 high-card

points, he did not jump shift immediately, since he had no idea where the hand was going to be played. When North made a jump raise, Tommy decided right there and then he knew where he wanted to play the hand—there was no way North could not hold an ace and two kings.

Tommy won the diamond lead in hand and led a low trump to the nine to learn what, for him, was good news—the trumps were 5-0. The hand would have to be played on a crossruff, and everyone knows that, when you adopt that technique, you must first cash all your side-suit winners to prevent one of them from getting ruffed away at the end.

However, since Tommy was intending to score seven trump tricks in all—the one high trump he had cashed and six ruff—he needed only six winners in the plain suits.

As was his wont in such circumstances, he handled the play flawlessly. He cashed just one more high diamond, the ace-king of clubs and the ace-king of spades, on the last of which he discarded dummy's diamond queen! Then he simply cross-ruffed three clubs in hand and two spades and a diamond in dummy while East could only gnash his teeth as he was underuffed.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

I WANT TO HELP YOU REDUCE THE STRESS IN YOUR LIFE!

GREAT! YOU CAN START BY TEARING UP THE BILLS I OWE YOU!

HARRIS 5-25

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAPOR

FECOR

POYNAC

ELCHEK

WHAT THAT ARROGANT INSECT WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: SWAMP CHICK PLURAL BURLAP

Answer: The door to success is usually open to people who have lots of this—PUSH & PULL.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

American League Baseball

NEW YORK (AP) — Fred Lynn had three hits, including the double, leading Detroit past the Kansas City Royals 4-2 for the Tigers' first three-game sweep this season. Paul Gibson, 2-3, allowed eight hits in 6 1/3 innings, struck out five, walked one and hit two batters. Guillermo Hernandez pitched the final 2 1/3 innings for his eighth save, striking out four. Mark Gubicza, 3-4, pitched a six-hitter, struck out three and walked three in his third complete game. Kansas City has lost four straight and 10 in a row at Tiger Stadium. In other American League games Sunday, it was Cleveland 2, Baltimore 0; Toronto 9, Chicago 3; Minnesota 6, Texas 1; California 12, Milwaukee 9; Oakland 5, Boston 4; and New York 6, Seattle 2.

Soviets may pull out of NHL tour

LONDON, Ontario (AP) — The Soviets may pull out of the four-team tour of National Hockey League clubs planned for next season after the defection of star winger Alexander Mogilny and his subsequent signing by Buffalo Sabres, a newspaper reported Sunday. "They want the money (an estimated \$600,000 from the tour) but that could be overshadowed by the Mogilny situation," a hockey Canada source requesting anonymity told the London Free Press. "If they come at all, they definitely will not play the Buffalo Sabres. They feel the whole thing is a matter of their integrity." The series has been broken into two parts. The first, lasting six games, is scheduled to run from Dec. 1-10, and the second, lasting 15 games, will take place from Dec. 26-Jan. 11.

Mexican wins critical race

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Arturo Barrios Sunday won the world's largest footrace, the San Francisco Bay area's Zany Rite of spring that drew thousands dressed in the oddest running outfits imaginable. Barrios, a Mexican native now living in Boulder, Colorado, finished the 78th bay to breakers, also considered the world's oldest consecutive run race, with an official time of 34:40, about 110 yards ahead of Ed Eyestone, also of the United States. The top women's finisher was Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway who won the Boston marathon on April 17. Her time Sunday was 39:13.6. Two runners collapsed near the finish line and were taken to St. Mary's hospital. Both apparently suffered heart attacks, said hospital spokeswoman Janet Saez. One man, 46, was in critical condition and the other, in his late 50s, was in stable condition, she said. Their names were not released pending notification of relatives.

Riders who boycotted Italian G.P. are fined \$1,150

ROME (AP) — Thirteen top riders, including five Americans, were fined \$1,150 each for boycotting the 500-CC race of the Italian motorcycle Grand Prix at Misano Adriatico last Sunday. The Italian Motorcycle Federation said Friday that the fines were levied by an international jury and that international federation has been notified of the action. World champion Eddie Lawson and fellow-Americans Kevin Schwantz, Freddie Spencer, Fred Meekel and Wayne Rainey were among the riders who refused to start in the race. They claimed the Santa Monica track was left too slippery and dangerous after a sudden rainstorm. The row over track safety touched off controversies in the Italian press and speculation that the Italian motorcycle may be dropped from the next world championship schedule.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Words, conversation and meeting can be productive and stimulating. Romance and desire glow red hot. Will power is lacking or unfocused, and personal energy is scattered.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Selection is one way to help sort matters. You feel hassled, overburdened, and you need to rearrange your priorities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Stay on the firing line, and don't pass the buck. Slow down, verbalize your feelings calmly, and stay close to those who need your affection.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): You have a lot going for you, but your talents need more focus. Stick with what you do well until you master what is new.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Fear of change is a concern. You may feel that your dreams for the future are unattainable. The mood will change shortly.

LEO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Negative energy can destroy financial projects. Optimism is not your style. Be confident that everything will turn out in your favor.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Many of your ideas are wasted for lack of follow-up. Choices must be made on how to divide your time between career and family.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): You see the handwriting on the wall and must make career choices. Pass up transient affairs in exchange for concrete action.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Gear up for a busy week ahead. Be diplomatic and avoid insisting on getting your own way. Time and patience will win in the end.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Resolve a relationship problem with tact. Householders have scattered interests that are difficult to organize.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Focus on color, music and harmony. You may find yourself in a dreamy mood. Accept the rewards of past efforts.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Avoid a work overload and possible burnout. Your personality features confidence, an improved attitude, and determination.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Things are on the mend after an irritating situation subsides. Look your best when working with VIP's who have power over your future.

THE Daily Crossword

by Roger Coburn

ACROSS

1. Largemouth

5. Braid

9. Move laboriously

13. Square pillar

14. Scurry

15. Suffered

16. Arrest

17. Medieval ft. city

18. Writ

19. Watch closely

22. Workhorse as it were

23. Control

24. Diamond number

26. Copy chief

31. Army cops: abbr.

34. Testify

37. Greeting word

38. Can. prov.

40. Hallmark

42. Meat cut

43. Polluted

45. Sheepie

47. Diary

48. Birds

50. Soaks hemp

52. Catalogue

55. Ahs

56. Watches closely

64. Praying figure in art

65. Jal — places

67. Nettles

68. Temple

69. Fanaticism

70. Swiss painter

71. Apprehension

72. Taro root

DOWN

1. Luxuriate

2. Poker stakes

3. Construction material

4. Oriental boat

5. Gifts

6. Verdant

7. "Whish upon —"

8. Thither

9. Lean and slinky

10. "It's a sin to tell —"

11. Sample recording

12. Barbara for one

15. Program

20. Rare —

21. — In the sky

25. Devours

27. Bad

28. Dupe

29. Columbus' place

30. Chined

31. Bulk

32. Conspire

33. Provokes

35. Draw off

36. Yemeni chieft

38. — king

41. More

43. Attractive

44. Chair backs

45. Small case

46. Rast

49. Asap

53. Personnel

54. Membrane

56. Concluded

57. Lieu

58. Meat

59. Apprehend of a seed

60. El

61. Snicker—

62. Zola heroine

63. Fjord city

Italian Open winner challenges superstars

Mancini beats Agassi

ROME (AP) — Mats Wilander, Boris Becker and now Andre Agassi. All have succumbed to the relentless Alberto Mancini, the newest sensation of the men's tennis tour.

The 20-year-old Argentine burst onto the scene by beating Wilander and Becker in succession to win the Monte Carlo Open in April.

Mancini proved he's for real Sunday when he outlasted No. 2 seed Agassi in five sets to win the Italian Open, making him one of the favorites at the French Open beginning next Monday at Roland Garros.

Mancini, a clay-court specialist with a prize fighter's build, erased a match point in the fourth set and pummeled a weary Agassi in the final set to complete a 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-1 victory at the Foro Italico.

"After winning at Monte Carlo and Rome, the two most important clay court tournaments after Roland Garros, I have a lot of confidence," said Mancini, the 11th seed.

"I've been playing a lot of tournaments and I'm a bit tired. But I now have a week off to prepare for Paris," he said. "It's very hard to play there because the tournament lasts two weeks and all the matches are best-of-five sets. But at least we get a day's rest after each match."

Wilander, the defending French Open champion who lost in the third round here, Becker and Agassi will all be in Paris.

"He will give a lot of players difficulties," Wilander said. "He plays with so much speed from both sides. It's hard to say if his forehand or backhand is better."

But the French field also will include Ivan Lendl, the world's No. 1 player who skipped the Rome tournament but is rated by all players as the one to beat.

"I saw Lendl play at Key Biscayne, Hamburg and Forest Hills this year," Mancini said. "He's probably the best clay court player in the world right now."

With the same penetrating topspin groundstrokes and powerful physique of former Argentine great Guillermo Vilas, Mancini is the prototype clay court player. But he also has shown promising results on hard courts.

"I'm working very hard with my coach (Francisco Mastelli) on my serve and volley," he said. "I've got to learn to play the net for hard courts."

But Mancini says he is still not ready for the grass courts of Wimbledon.

"It's very hard for us Argentinians to play on grass," he said. "Maybe next year I'll think about playing Wimbledon."

Agassi also has avoided Wimbledon, saying he needs more time to build up his physical strength. But he said this week he may decide after Paris to seek a wildcard berth at Wimbledon, if he feels mentally and physically fit.

In Sunday's final, Mancini won the first set handily, while Agassi took the next two by changing the pace, resorting to moon balls and off-speed shots to break the Argentine's rhythm.

The match was decided in the fourth set. It appeared to go Agassi's way when French chair umpire Bruno Rebeuh assessed Mancini a penalty point for kicking his racket and breaking it. The point gave Agassi a service break and a 4-3 lead.

Agassi served at 5-4, going up 40-30 to set up match point. Mancini hit a sharp but returnable forehand that Agassi slapped into the net.

The American never got another chance. Mancini broke serve for 5-5, drilling a backhand passing shot and throwing up his arms and pumping his fists.

"I definitely felt the momentum changing when he broke back for 5-5," Agassi said. "I thought I could still win the tie-breaker."

Agassi went up 2-0 in the tie-break, but Mancini won the next seven points in a row for the set, benefitting from three consecutive unforced errors by the American.

"I think it was hard for him to forget about the match point that he lost," Mancini said. "Maybe he was angry about that. I began feeling a lot of confidence."

Mancini breezed in the fifth set as Agassi, looking lifeless and discouraged, put up little resistance. On match point, Agassi stood still as Mancini drove a forehand past him.

"There's a funny thing about sports: it's something called momentum," Agassi said. "There's not much you can do about it. I had him down but let him go. I don't think it's so much what I did but how well he played."

Small states Olympics finish on high note

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Cyprus glowed with pride Sunday after hosting and winning the mini-Olympics for eight of the smaller nations of the world.

It was the biggest international sports event ever staged in Cyprus bringing nearly 1,000 young athletes for the third biennial games of the Small States of Europe.

Prince Albert of Monaco, who attended, said he was pleasantly surprised by the organization of the games.

Celebration parties continued until the early hours following the colorful closing ceremony at the end of three-day event including an exuberant fireworks display which set fires in fields around Nicosia's Makarios Stadium requiring attention from the fire department.

Cyprus won a total of 26 gold medals against 21 for Iceland. Luxembourg was third with 12.

In the previous mini-Olympics for the eight nations with populations under one million, held in Monaco in 1987, Iceland won 27 gold medals. Luxembourg was second with 15 and Cyprus with 13.

The 75 separate finals in track and field, swimming, shooting, tennis, basketball, volleyball and judo generated unprecedented public interest.

Record crowds watched the opening and closing ceremonies and track and field events in the 25,000-seat Makarios Stadium as well as at the other sites including a brand new swimming complex finished just in time for the games.

Kenny Dalglish, 38, who won the double during his first season in charge three years ago, would have the most remarkable record of any first division manager in the league's history.

If they beat West Ham, Liverpool would be three points ahead of Arsenal, with a better goal

Graf confirms No. 1 spot

BERLIN (AP) — Top-ranked Steffi Graf confirmed her supremacy in the world of women's tennis Sunday with a 6-3, 6-1 victory over teen-age rival Gabriela Sabatini in the final of the German Open tennis tournament.

Graf, looking razor sharp in almost every rally, needed just 78 minutes to down the third-ranked Sabatini at the Rot-Weiss tennis club and revenge a defeat at the hands of the Argentine in Florida last month.

"She played a perfect match then and I didn't. Today, it was the other way around," said Graf, who earned \$60,000 for victory.

Sabatini picked up \$24,000.

Graf had been suffering from a cold since Tuesday and was unable to sleep Saturday night.

"It was satisfying to win especially because I wasn't 100 percent fit," added the West German. "I could hardly sleep. But then in the morning I pulled myself together, and when I was playing the match I didn't think about it."

Graf wasted little time in imposing her hard-hitting game on Sabatini. She broke serve to lead 3-2 in the first set and never looked like conceding that advantage.

Despite a strong breeze, the West German served superbly, giving up only six points on her serve in the 41-minute first set.

But Graf really stepped up her game in the second set, punishing any sloppy shots from Sabatini with her searing forehand.

Graf broke serve twice in the second set — in the second and sixth games — and she also held a break point in the fourth game.

Liverpool on edge of history

LONDON (R) — Liverpool's famous F.A. Cup triumph over Everton Saturday has put them on the verge of English soccer history.

Victory against West Ham at Anfield Tuesday would make Liverpool, now unbeaten in 23 games, virtual certainties to retain their league title and become the first club to capture the league and cup double twice.

It would be an amazing end to an incredible season, which saw Liverpool make a poor start and then suffer the trauma of the Hillsborough disaster.

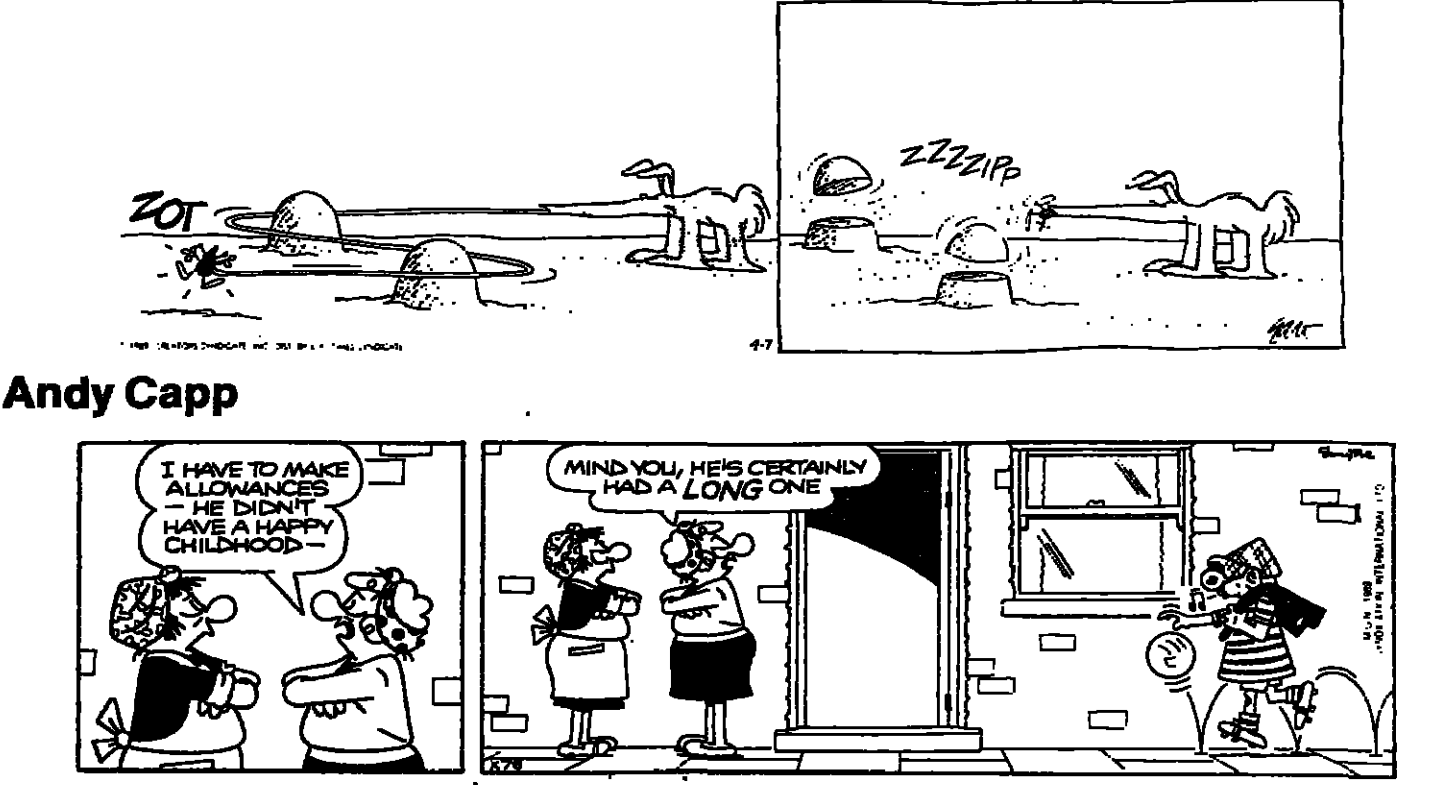
Kenny Dalglish, 38, who won the double during his first season in charge three years ago, would have the most remarkable record of any first division manager in the league's history.

If they beat West Ham, Liverpool would be three points ahead of Arsenal, with a better goal

Peanuts



Andy Capp





Demonstrating students offer ice cream to Chinese soldiers in Peking's Tiananmen square

Chinese revolt swells

SHENZHEN, China (R) — Thousands of protesters streamed onto the streets of the thriving new Chinese city of Shenzhen on the Hong Kong border Monday, chanting the now-familiar slogans of support for rebellious students and calling for the sacking of Premier Li Peng.

"We came here by ourselves, nobody stopped us, not even our bosses," a young factory worker told Reuters as he set off to march around the streets of the city.

The march, organised by the Shenzhen University Students' Union, started off with over 100,000 demonstrators, but quickly joined in.

The group finally scrawled the slogan "Gangnam of Shenzhen" on a flattened cardboard carton and sang in behind the marching students.

Some 200 police watched the marchers assemble outside the city theatre but made no move

to interfere, merely passing information on their radios to headquarters.

A young man from Dong Guan, near Shenzhen, watched the march and said: "Even in my village we have heard of and support the students' campaign in Peking."

The marchers appeared well organised and there was no trouble as the procession wound its way through the streets of Shenzhen.

Local residents said it was by far the biggest ever demonstration in the city, which has a population of some 500,000.

Said one office worker: "This

demonstration is not like the cultural revolution, because during the cultural revolution people marched but didn't know what they were doing."

"Now these people all know what they are doing," he said before setting off to join the march.

The march was expected to last between three and four hours and participants included businessmen, teachers, office workers as well as students.

They chanted "long live freedom, long live democracy" as they marched.

Shenzhen, whose tower blocks and neatly-laid out streets can be easily seen from vantage points on the Hong Kong border, is considered a showplace city by the Chinese government.

For the residents, living and working there is considered a privilege. It is said to be as hard to get into Shenzhen from China as

it is to get into Hong Kong from Shenzhen if you haven't got the right documents or connections.

The city literally sprang up in two or three years after paramount leader Deng Xiaoping — ironically one of the leaders whose resignation is being demanded by rebellious students in Peking — introduced China's open door policy in 1979.

In Peking student leaders said the protesters were ready to leave the square, heavy with the stench of garbage and human waste, if the government would repudiate an April 26 editorial in the People's Daily condemning the student movement.

The editorial is widely believed to have been written by Deng Xiaoping who appeared to switch his patronage from the reformist Zhao to the hardline Li when the student protests first erupted last month.

Soviet lawmakers demand radical agenda for congress

MOSCOW (AP) — At a rally attended by about 30,000 people, Boris Yeltsin and other reformers elected to the new Soviet Congress were cheered as they swore to substitute their own radical reforms for the agenda of the Communist Party.

"If, at this historic moment that is so important for the future of our country, we permit the apparatus to dictate to us as it has in past decades, we will not advance, but sink back into the swamp from which we've only begun to extricate ourselves," Yeltsin told the crowd at Sunday's rally.

The Communist Party, whose members constitute 80 per cent of the new Congress, convened a session of its policy-making Central Committee Monday to work out its own plans for the new parliament.

But many of the 2,250 new legislators in the Congress of People's Deputies are independent-minded Communists, and it is not known if they will follow the party line. The Congress opens Thursday.

Yeltsin himself is a member of the party's 251-member Central Committee. Yet at Sunday's rally he called for contested presidential elections and urgent action on the economy.

The one-time Moscow Communist Party boss demanded that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev give a public accounting of the first four years of his reforms. Only then should the congress decide if Gorbachev should be re-elected president, Yeltsin declared.

Gorbachev was unanimously elected to that post without an opponent Oct. 1. But that elec-

tion was by the Supreme Soviet, a rubber stamp legislature that is being superseded by the Congress of People's Deputies, which will choose a new Supreme Soviet from among its members.

Human rights activist Andrei Sakharov told Sunday's rally that the Congress itself, not the smaller Supreme Soviet that it will elect from its members, should be the supreme legislative authority.

The Congress, directly elected by the people and a number of organisations, includes hundreds of reformers, but it is not clear if they are large enough faction to win selection to the working parliament.

The Communist Party's plans also were unclear. All 12 full members of the party's Politburo, which effectively rules the country today, were elected deputies.

Two politicians indicted in Japanese scandal

TOKYO (Agencies) — Prosecutors filed bribery charges Monday against two leading politicians, the first elected officials charged in connection with the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

Prosecutors said the two legislators had received donations and highly discounted stock shares from the Recruit Company in exchange for using their political clout to help the company's magazine publishing business.

The lawmakers, Takao Fujinami, 56, a former cabinet minister and member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and Katsuya Ikeda, 52, former secretary general of the opposition Komeito (Clean Government Party), were not taken into custody.

Under Japanese law, legislators cannot be jailed while parliament is in session without permission from the law-making body. If found guilty, the two could be sentenced to up to seven years in prison.

Before Monday's action

against the two politicians, all 14 others charged in the Recruit bribery and stock-profiteering scandal were bureaucrats and businessmen.

Ikeda on national television categorically denied receiving money or shares in return for doing favours for Recruit.

"I will resolutely fight this unfair indictment," Ikeda said. "I declare that this is a fabrication of facts."

Monday's indictments spelled the virtual conclusion of the Recruit investigation by the Tokyo prosecutor's office, it was widely reported.

Local network TV Tokyo quoted deputy chief prosecutor Yusuke Yamaguchi as saying: "Although the investigation is still under way, the investigation is getting close to the final stage."

"I think we'll be able to shortly make the final announcement," Yamaguchi was quoted as saying.

The Tokyo prosecutor's office declined to comment to Reuters but the local media have specu-

lated the investigation is likely to conclude by the end of May.

Opposition Japan Socialist Party Secretary-General Tsunoru Yamaguchi expressed disappointment that the end of the probe was near. "Should this be the end to the investigation, I can't help but say that it will not live up to the people's expectations."

After his indictment Monday Fujinami resigned from the LDP but did not immediately resign his parliamentary seat, an LDP spokesman said.

A Komeito spokesman said Ikeda had quit his party last week and tendered his resignation from parliament but the application was still pending.

Last month, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said he would resign to take responsibility for the scandal, which has eroded public trust in politics. The ruling party still is searching for a successor, but the search is complicated by the scandal's links to most senior members of the party.

Despite enough food, half billion hungry

CAIRO (AP) — The world has 10 per cent more food than it needs, but human error, neglect and complacency have left at least half a billion people hungry, participants in a U.N. conference on hunger were told Monday.

A statement by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said only through human resolve can the man-made problem be solved.

Gerald Trant, executive director of the World Food Council, read Perez de Cuellar's statement at the opening of the council's 15th annual conference. The council is an agency of the United Nations

that deals with political questions involving food supplies and hunger.

"Five years ago, the council noted that hunger... was largely a man-made phenomenon: human error or neglect created it, human complacency perpetuated it and human resolve could eradicate it," the statement said. "That is equally true today."

The council's current chairman, Eduardo Pesqueira of Mexico, was more specific. "Peace is the basic prerequisite," the former Mexican agriculture minister said. "Because hunger is linked to

poverty and lack of development, he said, "the only way to tackle it is by combating underdevelopment and poverty and struggling for peace."

"Resources now given to weapons can be invested in programmes of food supplies. Wars in Central America and Africa make their scarce resources go to arms rather than food programmes. Detente is important for developed and developing countries."

Pesqueira said comprehensive figures on world hunger are difficult to determine, and the conference heard widely divergent figures in its first session.

Youssef Wali, Egypt's deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, cited statistics reflecting 112 million hungry people in the world and said the figure is increasing annually by 10 million people.

But Ide Oumaron, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said in a statement read for him that 800 million people are either temporarily or permanently hungry.

Coupled with a 10 per cent excess of available food in the world, he said, "It is... a question of distribution and imbalances created by international trade, not of shortage."

India joins ballistic missile club

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India crossed the threshold of ballistic missile capability Monday as it successfully test-fired its first medium-range surface-to-surface missile into the Bay of Bengal, news reports said.

The two-stage missile was fired at 7:17 a.m. (01:47 GMT) from the seaside launch site at Chandipur, 1,200 kilometres southeast of New Delhi, United News of India (UNI) said.

Indian naval ships were posted in the Bay of Bengal to recover the second stage, the news agency said.

The 7.5-ton missile has a range capability of 2,500 kilometres, which is sufficient to hit targets as far as Iran in the west, Hong

Kong in the east, China in the north, and islands around the equator in the south, Western military officials said.

It can also hit any target in neighbouring Pakistan, with whom India has fought three wars in the past 42 years.

It was the third attempt to launch the Agni missile, whose name means fire in the ancient Sanskrit language. The first firing, scheduled for April 20, was postponed by last-minute problems with the ignition system. A second launch, set for May 1, was called off after an error in one of the rocket's sub-systems.

By successfully firing the missile, India joined the United

States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain in ballistic missile capability.

UNI said 11,000 people living in 15 villages near the launch site were evacuated from their homes Sunday evening as a security measure. The villagers have protested against the firing of the missile, fearing they will be shifted permanently if more launches are held at Chandipur.

The 90-year-old test range was established as an ammunition test site in 1895 by Britain. India's colonial ruler, The Indians turned it into a missile test range in 1986 because of a unique feature — during low tide the sea recedes up to three kilometres. That enabled

faster and easier recovery of shells and other short-range projectiles.

The launching area looks onto the waters of the Bay of Bengal, which has low commercial and naval traffic.

Defence experts said Agni's payload capability of one ton is more than enough to carry a nuclear warhead in the future, although India says it previously demonstrated nuclear capacity would be used only for peaceful purposes.

India exploded a nuclear device 15 years ago, and Western nuclear experts believe that scientists can assemble an atomic weapon in one week.



Helmeted riot police use shields to block the incoming rocks as others are engulfed in flames from firebombs before a university campus in Seoul

Seoul students demand U.S. troop expulsion

SEOUL (AP) — Radical students staged campus protests and burned U.S. flags Monday to demand the expulsion of U.S. troops from South Korea, and protesters armed with iron bars attacked police headquarters.

Radical student groups organised demonstrations at 23 campuses around the nation to start a week of anti-U.S. protests to demand an end to Seoul's alliance with the United States. Students burned U.S. flags in Seoul and put up posters denouncing the United States.

"Drive out the Yankees," students chanted at the peaceful protests.

Police arrested 18 students armed with iron bars and firebombs who briefly occupied an office at national police headquarters in Seoul, officials said.

The students smashed windows and tossed leaflets from a second-storey office, but did not use the weapons.

"Disband the torture and murder machine," students chanted before being overpowered by riot police.

Security was stepped up at U.S. diplomatic and military facilities, with riot police standing guard. Nine busloads of riot police guarded the U.S. embassy in the centre of Seoul.

Student groups called for a week of protests in Seoul and other cities to demand the withdrawal of the 43,000 U.S. troops based in South Korea under a

mutual defence treaty. Radical leaders claim the United States helps prop up authoritarian rule in South Korea.

Other demands include an end to U.S. trade pressure to open South Korean markets to U.S. imports. The radicals also want the United States to apologise for the bloody suppression of a 1980 uprising in the southern city of Kwangju.

South Korean troops put down the uprising, in which at least 192 people died, but radical groups claim the United States masterminded the operation.

"To win the true liberation of the glorious masses, let us put an end to the Roh Tae-Woo regime and drive out the United States from this land forever," a student leader told a rally at Yonsei University in Seoul.

The dissidents contend the United States props up the Roh government to enforce its control over South Korea. Radical students contend U.S. troops are blocking reunification with communist North Korea.

South Korean and U.S. officials say U.S. forces are needed to ensure the South's defence against North Korea. U.S. troops have been based in the South since the North invaded in 1950, triggering a three-year war.

U.S. officials have said U.S. forces will remain in South Korea as long as they are wanted by the Seoul government and the South Korean people.

Moscow sets Briton quota

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet spokesman Monday said another 170 British nationals could have to leave the Soviet Union as a result of a decision to set a quota for British citizens working in the country.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said the number of British nationals working in the Soviet Union, currently 375, would have to be cut to match the number of Soviet nationals in Britain — currently 205.

Gerasimov spoke at a news conference after a weekend in which Britain expelled 11 Soviet diplomats and journalists and the Soviet Union retaliated, ordering out 11 Britons.

"I believe your interpretation is correct," Gerasimov said when asked by a reporter if the reduction implied the departure of 170 British nationals.

He did not say when the quota would become effective, adding that details would be released at a later date. He said the new quota would include Soviet employees working at British representations in the Soviet Union.

Gerasimov said he did not know whether the reductions would apply to business interests.

His remarks were reminiscent of a Soviet row with the United States in 1986 when Washington ordered a dramatic reduction in Soviet staff at the United Nations mission in New York.

Moscow retaliated by withdrawing all Soviet support staff from the U.S. embassy in Moscow and the consulate in Leningrad and also expelled a number of diplomats.

That brought the American staff levels in the Soviet Union down to the new ones imposed on the Soviet staff in the United States.

Gerasimov said that the Soviet Union had so far not applied strict quotas across the board to foreign staffing. "Our policy has not been to establish quotas," he said.

In a prepared statement, Gerasimov suggested that the Britons ordered out of the Soviet Union — eight diplomats and three journalists — had been engaged in spying.

"The Soviet side has certified information that some British employees fulfilled orders of the secret services. Such British employees when to leave," he said.

But he said London had produced no evidence that Soviet employees expelled from Britain had committed any wrongdoing.

Britain accused the Soviet citizens of committing "activities incompatible with their status" — diplomatic parlance for espionage.

Superman reads poetry

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — It is not often that Superman and a ghostbuster appear together and even rarer when they appear together at Harvard reading poetry. Bi Murray and Christopher Reeve looked thoroughly at home Tuesday night when they performed the literary benefit. Murray's interpretation of Milton's "Ave O Lord" and Reeve's reading of Theodore Roethke's "I Knew a Woman" impressed an audience that knew them best as the man from "Ghostbusters" and as Superman, the man of steel. The celebrities were in town for tribute to Harvard humanist Professor William Alfred. Proceeds went toward the poetry theatre, a small, non-profit theatre company established in 1950.

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	15	23	73 Clear
ATHENS	15	28	82 Clear
BAHRAIN	26	79	85 Clear
BANGKOK	27	81	82 Clear
BUENOS AIRES	15	24	75 Cloudy
CAIRO	21	70	97 Clear
CHICAGO	10	26	80 Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	19	66 Clear
FRANKFURT	14	27	79 Clear
GENEVA	17	26	79 Clear
HONG KONG	26	79	84 Clear
ISTANBUL	15	28	82 Cloudy
LONDON	15	26	77 Clear
LOS ANGELES	14	28	82 Clear
MADRID	22	78	91 Cloudy
MECCA	12	54	28 Clear
MANILA	24	76	89 Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	83 Rain
MOSCOW	06	43	59 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	17	69	82 Clear
NEW YORK	18	78	93 Cloudy
PARIS	17	28	82 Clear
ROME	12	53	79 Clear
TOKYO	15	29	85 Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	19 Clear

'Thunder god' recalls one-way death ticket

By Michael Posner
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Pilot Hachiro Hosokawa belongs to one of the world's most exclusive clubs as a World War II kamikaze pilot who lived to tell the tale.

Hosokawa, 68, is a proud family man and a Tokyo food company owner with a slight paunch and spectacles who could pass for any Japanese tourist visiting Washington.

In November 1944, he was a young elite warrior, a Japanese navy pilot who volunteered to become one of the original gods in the "Thunder Gods Corps."

By preparing to die, the pilots believed they might help turn the tide of the war Japan was losing and help their families. Hosokawa said in an interview coinciding with publication of an English version of a Japanese book, "The Thunder

Gods."

Japanese leaders and naval officers pinned their final victory hopes on kamikaze missions. Kamikaze, meaning divine winds, is the word for powerful winds said to have driven out invading Mongol hordes in the 1280s.

Hosokawa and his colleagues were the cream of naval pilots chosen to fly a new weapon: a human guided missile called an Ohka — "exploding cherry blossom" — with a one-way ticket to destruction and death.

The 18-foot flying bombs packed with explosives were basically crude, small gliders with limited rocket power of their own and modelled after the German V-1 rockets.

They were ferried towards their targets on the underbelly of slow-moving "Betty" bombers and once released there was no return since the missiles exploded on impact.

Hosokawa, then a navy sub-lieutenant, is the only survivor from the original group of 150 topnotch pilots — all bachelors and none an old man — who joined Ohka duty.

With a smile, he contradicts a sometimes-depicted American image of kamikaze pilots as drug-crazed fanatics.

Through his interpreter and friend, a former American pilot in the Korean War, William Nicholson, he explained how he lived to talk about the war.

"Because I was an experienced pilot time and again I often flew zeros on missions as cover for Ohkas. At the very end there were only two pilots left. I was scheduled to fly an Ohka, but I was pulled out to become a test pilot for a catapult version of the Ohka being developed."

The war ended in August, 1945. The Thunder Gods were disbanded. Fearing the surviv-

ing pilots would be tried as war criminals, the authorities destroyed all mission records.

Ohka survivors and others from Betty bombers meet at a Tokyo shrine honouring all war dead each March 21 at 10 a.m. — the precise time of the first Ohka flight in 1945.

How does he feel now about the whole experience?

"Analysing it at that time and looking back now, from a military point of view, one option was to surrender, give up the war. Japan was running out of planes, we were outgunned roughly 10 to one, aeroplane on aeroplane," he said.

"If we were to keep fighting, that (the kamikaze raids) was the only way to handle it from a military point of view. It is hard for Americans who knew that period of time to understand this — if Japan had been winning the war, Japan would not have done anything."

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